MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1858. NUMBER 61.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ Business Notices appearing in the Local Columns will be charged 20 cents per line for the first and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Transient Advertisements must be paid for invariably in advance.

☞ The number of insertions must in all cases be specified on the copy when handed in, as no "till forbid" Advertisements will be taken.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to Advertisements pertaining to their business. All other Notices will be charged at the Regular Rates.

☞ Extra displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

☞ Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages inserted for twenty-five cents. Obituary Notices will be charged by the square.

The News.

We have some later news, this morning, from Utah, which indicate a determined disposition on the part of the Mormons to resist the entrance of the U. S. troops into Salt Lake Valley. A skirmish had occurred resulting in slight loss of life on both sides. Capt. MARCY had been dared from, after a perilous journey, in which he lost two-thirds of his mules.

The revolution in Mexico is in full blast. The whole country is in dreadful confusion, and civil war rages in all the provinces.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Cleveland held a very large meeting on Thursday evening, at which the Swindle was denounced in the most emphatic terms.

Full returns of the New Hampshire election show a most decisive verdict against Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration and his Kansas policy. We look for a like verdict from every one of the Free States of the Union.

The Legislature transacted considerable business yesterday. Several bills were returned with the Governor's objections, which rested mainly on the ground that they contravened the provisions of the Constitution in regard to general laws.

Not much of interest transpired in Congress yesterday. The Senate is still engaged with the Kansas question, and the House with the Army bill. A vote in the House, on Thursday, on a motion to lay on the table an appeal from the Speaker's decision, upon a question growing out of the Report from the Kansas Select Committee, looks favorably for the final triumph of the Right.

A stormy meeting was held in this city, on Thursday evening, relative to the Amendments to our City Charter. Another meeting is to be held to-night.

The injunction granted by Judge PAINE, in the matter of the Harbor Reference, was yesterday *sustained* by Judge MCARTHUR, after long and able argument. The decision will give general satisfaction to our Tax-payers.

There was no marked change in the New York Market yesterday. The demand for Breadstuffs was good and prices firm. In our own market, Club Wheat was slightly higher and the demand active.

The weather continues bright, mild and spring-like. A very few days more will take the ice out of the river and the frost out of the ground.

The Harbor Injunction—Decision of Judge McArthur—The Injunction Sustained!

The argument upon the Harbor Injunction before his Honor, Judge MCARTHUR, was concluded yesterday at about half past twelve o'clock, and the Court decided that the injunction should be *retained*, as far as related to *restraining the action of the Harbor referees*. The applicants for the injunction were A. Eldred, Hans Crocker, J. Kneeland, L. Sexton, J. A. Noonan, J. H. Tweedy, Dr. Heubschmann, E. B. Dickerman, A. C. May, J. J. Orton, D. Ferguson, H. C. Heide, and L. W. Weeks. The injunction, which it seems restrains the Common Council, as well as the action of the referees, was issued by Judge PAINE, at the request of these gentlemen. Application was then made by the Attorneys of the contractors to the Circuit Court, for an order to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. This order was granted by Judge MCARTHUR, and the question of the grounds upon which the injunction was issued, argued at considerable length by the counsel on both sides, who are among the most eminent lawyers in our city. The counsel for the applicants, as our readers already know, were JASON DOWNER, and J. S. BROWN, and the Attorneys for the contractors, E. G. RYAN, and N. J. EMMONS.

The history of the harbor work was very fully reviewed, and the grounds upon which the dissolution of the injunction was asked, very ably sustained by the contractor's counsel. Mr. RYAN made one of his most able and logicious arguments upon the occasion. Mr. BROWN also made a powerful plea in behalf of the applicants. The conclusion of his argument occupied the whole of the forenoon yesterday. Mr. EMMONS replied to a few points made by Mr. BROWN, when the Court, after a few brief remarks, decided to sustain the injunction, so far as it related to the action of the referees. It had been clearly shown by the affidavits of a number of individuals that Mr. MENDUAY had repeatedly expressed himself favorable to allowing the claim of the harbor contractor, which disqualified him from acting as an impartial referee, and it had also been proved that Mr. TALLMADGE was a prejudiced party. As to other points raised in the argument, his Honor reserved his opinion; intimating, however, that if, upon these, he should dissolve the injunction, it would be *pro forma* merely, as he should at once, on proper application, grant a new one.

We are especially gratified with this decision, not only because we believe it to be right, but that it sustains the position taken by the *Sentinel*, in regard to the improper selection of the Referees.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 11th inst., the Kansas bill was again discussed, Messrs. Polk and Benjamin urging the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the House, after a discussion on the Army Bill,

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege, saying that he and six other members of the House Kansas Committee felt it due to themselves to present facts showing the failure of the Committee to execute the orders of the House.

Mr. Letcher asked if this was a privileged question.

The Speaker said it was.

Mr. Harris appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The House refused to do so by 97 against 112.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., moved that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Stephens had no objections, provided the majority report be then made.

Mr. Harris had no objection to embody the reports in the Journal and minutes of the Committee, which he intended to present.

The vote, *rejecting* the motion of Mr. STEPHENS, is a favorable symptom. We still hope that in spite of the Federal power and patronage, the PEOPLE'S HOUSE will do justice and assist in the exposure of the LECOMPTON FRAUD.

ANOTHER MEETING AT ALBANY HALL.—A meeting of those of our citizens, who are dissatisfied with the proceedings of Thursday evening last, in regard to the Amendments to the City Charter, is announced to be held at Albany Hall, this evening.

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lake Shore..	8.45 A. M.,	3.00 P. M.,
Mil. & Miss. Through.....	9.45 A. M.	5.55 P. M.
Accommodation	4.15 P. M.	11.20 A. M.
Mil. & Wat..	2.10 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
Gal. & Mil...	1.45 P. M.	12.55 P. M.
Mil. & Hor....	1.45 P. M.	

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows—

	A. M.	P. M.
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev. J. C. Richmond, cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.,	10½	7
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 8th Ward,	10½	7
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill,	10½	8
Free House of Prayer, (Episcopal,) corner of Jefferson and Michigan sts., Rev. H. M. Thompson,	10½	8
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. G. Spees, corner of Milwaukee and Mason Sts.,	10½	7
Plymouth, Congregational, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, cor. Milwaukee and Oneida Sts.,	10½	7
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, cor. Spring and Sixth Sts.,	10½	8
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, cor. Milwaukee and Martin Sts.,	10½	8
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. C. S. Macrondale,	10½	7
Summerfield M. E. Church, cor. Van Buren and Biddle Sts., Rev. M. C. Tillon,	10½	7
First Baptist, Rev. Dr. Pipper, corner Mill and Wisconsin Sts.,	10½	7
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore st., between 3d and 4th sts.,	10½	7
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. R. C. Peterson,	10½	7
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House,	10½	8
St. Gall's Catholic, Rev. F. X. DeCoen, Second Street,	10½	8
St. Mary's, Catholic, (German) Rev. Dr. F. Hamilton, cor. Main and Biddle Sts.,	10	8
Trinity, Catholic, (German), Rev. Joseph Sadler, 6th Ward,	10	8
Evan. Lutheran, (German), Rev. A. Mulhauser, Main Street,	10½	2
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren Sts.,	10½	8
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Bories, between Ninth and Tenth Sts.,	9½	2 & 7
South Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ward, Rev. Sam'l Day,	10½	7
Spiritualists, Young's Hall,	2½	7
German Baptist Church, (Unitarian,) Rev. Theodore Dolgish, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets,	10½	8
German Baptist Church, (Armenian), Rev. Edward Grimm, 4th street,	10½	8
Scandinavian Catholic, cor. Reed and Scott sts., 5th Ward,	10	8
Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, Rev. N. A. Staples, Cawker, between Marsin and Division,	10½	7
St. Joseph Church, (Catholic,) Rev. J. Holzhauer, Pastor, 8th Ward,	10	8

CITY MISSIONS.—Reverend Mr. FREDRICH, on Tamarack street, next to the corner of West Water. Services, in German, at half past 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. TEASDALE, residence on Van Buren street fourth door east of Michigan.

MEETING AT ALBANY HALL.

The Charter Amendments. "Noise and Confusion."

Quite a remarkable meeting came off at Albany Hall, on Thursday evening last. It was called by the Committee, appointed some time since to examine into the abuses heretofore committed under our City Government, and to suggest such amendments to our City Charter, as might prevent a recurrence of these wrongs. The elaborate report of the Committee, touching the various matters investigated by them, was published some weeks ago and excited general attention. Since that time, they have been at work preparing amendments to the City Charter, and the meeting of Thursday night was called to consider and act upon these amendments. Some five hundred people were present when the meeting organized, about 8 o'clock, and during the evening, probably as many as eight hundred were in attendance. Dr. HEUBSCHMANN, who presided at the last meeting, took the Chair and called the Assemblage to order. He briefly stated the object for which the meeting was called, and then Mr. C. K. WATKINS proceeded to read the proposed Amendments. This occupied some three-quarters of an hour. So far as we could judge, the Amendments seemed to be very generally acceptable, with the exception of those relating to Street Commissioners and Assessors. Upon these two points there was considerable dissent.

The reading concluded, Ald. HADLEY, who was present with a numerous "following," after alluding to the important character and great variety of the amendments, and the right of the People to examine and pass upon them, before they became part and parcel of our Municipal law, moved to postpone the further consideration of the amendments for one week, and meantime that they be printed in all the City papers, English and German. The views of Mr. HADLEY were sustained and his motion seconded, by Mr. S. M. BOOTH, General J. H. PAINE, JNO. L. DORAN Esq., and E. MCGARRY. On the other hand, it was argued that so long a delay would be dangerous, if not fatal to the success of the amendments—as the Session of the Legislature could not last much longer, and the Charter Election was near by; that the amendments would be printed and submitted to the examination of the People, before final action by the Legislature; and that any objections to them might then be successfully urged; that the only desire, or design the Committee had, was to improve our present system, and if they had failed in the attempt they were perfectly willing to let others try their hand. Such, in substance, were the views presented by Messrs. WATKINS, CROCKER, J. S. BROWN and other gentlemen, who favored the amendments. Finally, after much debate and occasional "noise and confusion," Col. CROCKER moved to adjourn till Monday evening next, and meantime that the amendments be printed &c., but the dissentients insisting on a week's postponement at least, Col. C. withdrew his motion. The question was then taken on Alderman HADLEY'S motion, and a storm of "ayes" was succeeded by a tempest of "noes." The Chairman decided that the motion was lost.

On motion of Col. CROCKER, the amendments were then adopted, as the sense of the meeting, and our Members in the Legislature requested to vote for them. It was then moved that the meeting adjourn, and again the opposing shouts, *pro* and *con*, went up in nearly equal volume.—The Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and declared the meeting adjourned.

But the meeting had no mind to give it up so. A formal re organization was proposed, but not effected. Nevertheless the speaking went on, Mr. C. K. WATKINS officiating as Moderator and trying to see fair play. The war of words grew fast and furious. The subject of the Charter was, by tacit consent, laid on the table, and the subject of Ald. HADLEY'S character and services taken up. This gentleman, who is popularly supposed to be at the bottom of all the wrong, and much of the corruption in our City Government, was attacked on every side, in the fiercest fashion; subjected to all sorts of interrogatories; accused of manifold official derelictions, and then and there called to account for various public and private misfeasances. It is but simple justice to Mr. HADLEY to say, that he defended himself with great spirit and ability against his accusers; emphatically denied each and every of the charges made against him, and challenged investigation into his individual and official conduct. But the meeting seemed obstinately incredulous, and refused to be comforted by Ald. HADLEY'S confident assurances that his record was all right.

The "free fight" continued until after 11 o'clock; different speakers taking a hand in; the audience listening quietly and attentively to some, and utterly refusing to hear others. At one time, no less than four gentlemen occupied the platform together—their open mouths and wildly waving arms giving token of powerful oratorical efforts; but such was the uproar that not one word of their wasted eloquence could be heard. Among those thus shabbily treated was the City Attorney, who struggled gallantly for some time against the perverse disinclination of the meeting to hear him, but was finally compelled to yield to an irresistible fate. At last, the speakers tired down; some of the gladiators shook hands; others withdrew to smoke together the calumet of peace, and "smile" over the incidents of the evening; and the meeting finally adjourned, greatly amused with the evening's entertainment, but rather puzzled to know what it amounted to, or how it came about.

The proposed amendments will, we hope, be immediately printed in all our city papers, and an opportunity afforded to every citizen to examine them for himself, and express his assent, or dissent, before the Legislature acts upon them.

P. S.—We shall lay the amendments before our readers on Monday. They will, we think, commend themselves to the approval of all Tax-Payers.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—The City pays Major FOOTE $2,800 a year for his services as City Attorney. The natural inference from this fact is, that Mr. FOOTE receives this handsome salary as compensation for attending to the City business. Nevertheless, we observe that in the argument on the Harbor Injunction matter, Mr. FOOTE appears on the side of the Contractors and against the Tax Payers!

From a sketch of his argument in the *News* we extract the following:

He remarked that the copy of the complaint was not served till after the injunction, and that delivered on these grounds, that the injunction should be dissolved. Mr. Foote then gave an account of the Harbor construction from the beginning, he having, as he said, known more than any other man, save some of the Harbor Commissioners. He read from the original contract to show that any alterations and all extra compensation was to be fixed by the City Engineer, and was to be conclusive, under the contracts, stipulations, and agreements which were to be binding under the certificate of the City Engineer. The counsel defended the Common Council from the aspersions cast on them, and said if there was any blame, it lay with the Engineer.

The City Engineer's wellearn, tells a very different story, and since the City Attorney thus directly charges that the Engineer is the party in fault in the Harbor matter, the public would be glad to hear from that officer. What says Mr TROWBRIDGE?

POLICE COURT YESTERDAY.—R. Brand, Daniel Kusso and Philip Brustiff, were fined $1 each for being drunk. An individual named Augustus King was brought up on a charge of being riotous and disorderly. It appeared that he had been playing cards in a saloon in the 8th Ward, lost some money, which he refused to pay, and then getting into a mess with the saloon keeper he got hussled out. By way of revenge he then threw stones at the saloon, breaking windows and doors and smashing things generally.—When two policemen came to arrest him he fought desperately, and at one time he got loose from them and ran several blocks from them before they recaptured him. Justice Wilworth fined him $25 and costs. Francis Le Rose was examined, on complaint of his wife, for committing an assault and battery upon her, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the county jail. Ludwig Kocher was brought up on a charge of assault and battery, and discharged.

A GOOD CANDIDATE.—We see that Mr. COLZHAUSEN, a valuable member of the Assembly from Milwaukee, has been suggested for City Treasurer of Milwaukee. No better man could be selected, and we rejoice to know that so good a man is a candidate for such a responsible station. He will be elected, no doubt.—*Madison Patriot.*

A well-deserved compliment to an honest man, a good citizen and a faithful Legislator.

STAUB CONVICTED.—We learn from the Chicago papers of yesterday, that the murderer Staub has been convicted. On Wednesday afternoon, the counsel for the defendant concluded their arguments. The case was given to the jury about 6 o'clock, and the Court took a recess until 7 o'clock. At that hour the Court met and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner seemed to be but little affected by the verdict. A motion was entered for a new trial.

ANOTHER DECLINATION.—Mr. CALEB WALL, another of the *Wisconsin's* fabulous Candidates for Mayor, writes to the *News* that he would not take that office, if nominated and elected, since he now enjoys the character of "trying to be an honest man," and if he was Mayor for only one year, that character would be irretrievably forfeited. Lest, however, the People should take this refusal to serve them too much to heart, Mr. WALL intimates that he has no objection to being Alderman of the Seventh Ward, and if elected to that exalted station, would "try and do right."

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.—We may now say with safety, that spring, gentle balmy spring begins to dawn upon us in earnest. The weather we have enjoyed, for the past few days, has been beautiful beyond description. The skies have been clear, the air bears the perfume of spring, and the genial sunshine has not been obscured by a single darkening cloud. The frost is nearly all out of the ground, and the streets begin to dry up under the influence of the fine weather. The ice, too, has left the lower part of our river, and a few more warm days will cause a general clearing out, and we may then look for a speedy resumption of navigation.

THE OLD ENGLISH MASQUERADE.—The Old English Masquerade ball on Wednesday night passed off in a very agreeable manner. There was quite a large attendance, and all appeared to enjoy the affair well. There were some extremely grotesque characters represented, some of which made a great deal of amusement. This Masquerade was the winding up of the "Old English parties" for the season. The proceeds of the ball were given to the orphans.

AYER'S ALMANAC.—The number of copies of Ayer's Almanac, which have been published for 1858 is *three millions five hundred thousand*, and not fifty thousand, as we had it yesterday.—The error was caused by an oversight in reading the proof. This may be considered the largest edition of any one book in the world, but as we had the number yesterday, this assertion, of course, must have seemed erroneous. The amount of paper used for the whole edition is about 200 tons, and the number of almanacs distributed in this city nearly 15,000.

THE NEW DAILY IN THIS CITY.—The Madison *Argus* of Thursday gives us the following additional information, in regard to the proposed new Daily paper in this city:—

We understand that another daily paper is to be started in Milwaukee, of the Douglas school of politics. Beriah Brown, E. G. Ryan, A. T. Gray and R. McCarter, are said to the projectors of the new enterprise.

CANDIDATE FOR 2D ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—In speaking of the Fire Department, election yesterday, which is to take place on Monday, we mentioned the name of HENRY MIDDLETON as candidate for the office of 2d Assistant Engineer. Mr. MIDDLETON informs us that he is not a candidate, but that Mr. J. H. BUTLER has been spoken of as such, and will be warmly supported. Mr. BUTLER is one of the oldest and most respected members of our Fire Department.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER.—The nomination of ISAAC COOK, as Postmaster of Chicago, was confirmed in the U. S. Senate, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 18. The only "Democrats" who voted in the negative were Senators Douglas, Pugh, Broderick and Stuart. In other words, it was a straight Lecompton and anti-Lecompton vote.

EX-GOVERNOR BASHFORD.—The Chicago papers, of yesterday, mention the arrival of Ex Governor BASHFORD in that city, on his way from New York to Madison. He is doubtless in Madison to-day, and will, we hope, go before the Investigating Committee and tell the whole story about the Land Grant.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Friday, March 12th, 1858.

NEWHALL HOUSE.

Sam West, Columbus
J W Parker & Sister, Jefferson
J S Ayer, Kenosha
A G Franke, Chicago
J White, Philadelphia
H S Roque, Chicago
E B Ostherr, Madison
J Arnold & lady, Portage
A Y Smith,
A F Clinton, La Crosse
G Mathesman, Chicago
M Collins,
J G Clark, Janesville
T H Bailey, N Y
H Potter, Janesville
J W Parker, Madison
son, N Y
J S Ayer, Kenosha
A G Franke, Chicago
J White, Philadelphia
H S Rogue, Chicago
E B Ostherr, Madison
J Arnold & lady, Portage
A Y Smith,
A F Clinton, La Crosse
G Mathesman, Chicago
M Collins,
J G Clark, Janesville
T H Bailey, N Y
J B Eaton, Chicago
O P Shipley, N Y
G W Brown, Fox Lake
Dr W Fergy,
Sam'l Brooks, Racine
D T Clinton, Sparta
O Granbine, Neenah
Mrs Hadson & 3 children do
C E Lear, La Crosse
A S Hubbell, Buffalo
Geo Reed, Detroit
D W Frazer, Chicago

WALKER HOUSE.

G B Allen, Ft Wayne
A Graham, Whitewater
H B Bourne, Chicago
W P Sloan, Chicago
A Alden, Delafield
J Goodale & child, Mich
J M E del Florence
C W Dennis, Mich
J G Lawton, Pennsylvania
B H Chadburn, do
H S Van Vliet, N Y City
A H Bacon,
B Jones, Chicago
H White Owego, N Y
T E Bennet, Joliet
J R Nat Pierson, N H
T M Fovel, Bradford, Vt

AMERICAN HOUSE.

J Wine, P du Chien
W White burne, do
J B Turner, Chicago
J Hamilton, do
J B Stoe, Philadelphia
J Canfield, Racine
T Babcock, do
W H Bailey, Lac
D Lewis, Oconkee
J W Smith, Chicago
H McFarlane, Portage

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PROF. DE GRATH.—Franklin brought Electricity from the heavens to earth, but it remained for Prof. D. G. GRATH to supply that Electricity to the relief of diseased and suffering mortals—diseases that have before baffled the physicians old treatment, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Swellings, Palsy, Piles, Skin Diseases, &c., are now cured by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil—*one or two days*, Read it below:

FRIEND DE GRATH—I have been the victim for many years of a Rheumatic affection, and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head, in short, I was totally helpless. I applied your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored.—You may refer any sufferers to me.

Seventeenth and Thompson streets. MRS. E. HUTCHINS.

Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia. My Oil has cured 2,000 other Philadelphians, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., Jos. R. Dixon, U. S. Deputy Assistant Assessor, 30 S. Eighth, near Chestnut st.

The Electric Oil Depot has not been removed.

☞ No Electric Oil should be used unless my signature is on the label, and name is down on the bottle. All others are dangerous. Bottles 25c, 50c and $1.

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL, MILWAUKEE, March 12, 1858.

Received by R. & M. R. R., March 12—239 bbls flour, 10,160 bus wheat, 46 do oats, 35 do barley, 14 do potatoes, 3,150 lbs hides, 6,883 do pork, and 9 bbls pork.

Receipts of grain, yesterday, were heavy, and the market generally active. The demand for choice club wheat both to store and to mill continues brisk, and notwithstanding the large receipts, we quote extra club today at an advance of ½c. Medium and ordinary club or spring is in less demand, and a shade lower. Receipts of dressed hogs are very small, and prices unchanged.

FLOUR—There is no change in prices of flour, and but little doing. Spring extras we quote at $5 12½@5 25, and the range for winter wheat flour is from $5 75@6 25.

WHEAT—No demand for extra club is brisk, both to mill and store. We note several sales, yesterday, at 85½c. The demand for medium is less active; we quote to-day No. 1 at 81@82c; extra club to mill 88@89½c.—Millers are less eager for whiter, and decline paying over 82c for best samples. Some choice lots, however, were taken to store at a little better prices. The range for red and white is 65@85c.

RYE—A little better request at 45 for ordinary and 50c for choice lots.

BARLEY—The supply is large, but the request inactive; quoted at 85@45.

OATS—Slow at 25c.

CORN—Quiet at 30@35c in car, and 35@40c shelled.

TIMOTHY SEED—In demand at $1 25@1 50.

POTATOES—In very moderate request, and best lots selling at 37½c.

BUTTER—Dull and nominal.

EGGS—Slow at 9@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is small; all that come in find ready sale at $5 50@5 85@6 at retail.

HIDE—Are in good request at 6@7½c for green, and 6 salted; 10@12c for dry, and 13 for full trimmed flint. Sheep pelts range from 12½ to 75c.

The weather, yesterday, was extremely pleasant and Spring-like. The rest is fast leaving the ground, and the roads are in tolerable good travelling order.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 12.

FLOUR—Still rom'ns unchanged and but little doing.
WHEAT—Firm at a range of 0.@83c, the latter for extra.
CORN—80c on track to distillers.
OATS—32c at 25½ 26 in store.
BARLEY—Firm at 30@40c.
RYE—Nominal at 50c.
HOGS—Dressed $5.5.—*Journal of last evening.*

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 11.

FLOUR—Market firm and moderately active; sales 8,000 bbls at $4.40@4 50 for superfine State, $4.50@4 65 for extra State, $4.20@4.45 for superfine Western, $4.50@5.20 for common to medium extra do, Canadian flour steady; sales 8 0 bbls at $4.55@5.50 for extra. Rye flour, sales 100 bbls at $3@3.75.

WHEAT—market firm; sales 8,000 bush new Chicago spring at 85c.

RYE—Dull at 70@72.

BARLEY—Dull at 62 78.

CORN—Firm; sales 25,000 bus new Southern at 61@71. OATS—Quiet and firm for state and western.

PORK—Firmer; sales 700 bbls at $10,75@16,85 for mess; $13 50@15,50 for prime.

BEEF—Steady.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, sales at 5¾c.

LARD—Steady; sales 50 bbls 11@12c.

BUTTER—olive at 14@20c for Ohio, 17@20c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@10c.

WHISKY—Sold 100 bbls at 21½.

MONEY—Plenty and easy at 6@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull and nominal at 108¾.

SPECIE—Dull and lower this morning. Dom 12¾, Cheloud 9, 5 3 & N I 25, N W 98, Mo 6s 89¾, La 6's & M 104¾, do Land drafts 86, G & U 6's, La T 46¾, Mich 6's, M & M 87, Hudson 82¾, Harlem 15¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

SUGAR—6¾@8¾.
RIO COFFEE—15¼@19¾. Present stock 5,850 bags.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE

BADGER STATE SAFES!

NOT TO BE SURPASSED in any respect by any safe manufactory in the whole country, we have just completed our arrangements for manufacturing the

BADGER STATE SAFES,

Upon a larger scale than we have ever done heretofore by the introduction of new machinery, and by increasing our manufacturing facilities.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF:

Our SAFES, as is well known, are more substantially constructed, and more handsomely finished than any other safe manufactured in America, and consequently it has cost us more in getting up our safes than any other manufacturing establishment in the country. But, notwithstanding this, we are now enabled to offer our safes to the public at

AS LOW PRICES

as any other safes manufactured. The following are the former and present prices of some of our safes:—

No. 1 Badger Safe, present price	$185,	former $300.
" 1½	160,	250
" 2	225,	325
" 3	275,	400

and so on.

The several tests which the Badger State Safe has stood, both in this city and elsewhere, establishes its proof against fire and water for the protection of valuables.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address

BERLINER'S BRUNO,
Manufacturers, 216 217 & 219 East Water St.

sep22 d41 d&w1y

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LOST.

ON SUNDAY, the 7th inst., between the corner of Marshall and Biddle sts. and St. Paul's Church, a GOLD EXTENSION PEN AND PENCIL, with initial letters on the side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. mar9 3 d&w

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, March 11.

SENATE.—Bills Introduced—To amend act to change fiscal year relating to printing; the account of H. D. West, and L. P. Drake were, on leave, presented.

The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill to establish an Agricultural College, and after a short session, rose, reported and adjourned.

March 12th.—Resolutions Introduced.—Authorizing Governor to procure suitable rooms for Supreme Court and State Library and giving use of the room now occupied by Supreme Court and Library to Bank Comptroller—laid over.

A message was received from the Governor vetoeing the following bills which the Senate sustained; to incorporate the Madison Gymnastic Association; to incorporate the Manitowoc seminary; to change a name.

Bills Passed—To amend act to incorporate the village of Portage.

Resolutions Introduced—Instructing Committee on incorporations to ascertain whether there is any law under which gymnastic associations can be organized, and if not, to report a bill for that purpose—laid over.

Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the general file and on rising and reporting, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—7 P. M.—The evening session was principally devoted to bill fixing compensation of Revisors. The law under which the revision was done placed the compensation at $6, to which the Senate made an amendment by making it $6, and a motion to increase it to $8 in the Assembly met with much opposition, and the House could not come to an understanding, when Mr. Mason offered a substitute for the bill, allowing the Revisors $1,500 each, or $7,50 per day, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—9 A. M.—The Speaker announced as Committee to investigate the conduct of Harrison Reed, Messrs. Duchman, Dufur, Alvin B. Alden, Weil and Eldridge.

Bills Introduced.—To amend act incorporating Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad. To repeal section 6 of act concerning witnesses. To establish Hazel Green Collegiate Institute. Authorizing publication of laws in all newspapers in the State.

The Governor sent in three veto messages, two of which were sustained and the third laid over till Monday. The two disposed of were to incorporate the Wisconsin Stadt and Bau-Verein, of Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee Warehousing Company.

Bills Passed—To submit to the electors of Calumet Co. the question of division of said Co. To legalize a school tax in certain towns in Juneau Co.

Mr. Noble, on leave, presented the account of A. C. Randall and R. Dunbar.

Mr. Collins presented the account of O. C. Howe for attendance on committee in the Webb case.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill incorporating the Lake Michigan Transit Co. He holds that a general law would meet the case and if not, it should be so stated in the bill.

Adjourned to 7 P. M.

Important from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.

The Council Bluffs Bugle of the 3rd says Mr. Winegate just arrived from Salt Lake with dates to January 25, reports no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very light on the Mountains. He came by a route known only to western Mountaineers, by which horsemen in single file can pass, an army undiscovered. The route passes between perpendicular rocks for 18 miles, and in many places is only three feet wide, completely covered by rock roof.

The Mormons are manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks and telescope sights, to carry a two pound ball with as much certainty as a common rifle a hundred and twenty yards, also making five hundred revolvers per week, and manufacturing coarse powder for mining purposes.

A skirmish occurred between the Mormons and the Picket Guard of the army, in which two of the former, and four of the latter were reported killed. Young is willing that the civil officers should come into the territory and enter upon their duties, but if the army attempts to enter the valley, they will be resisted. On the 24th of January, Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when Young requested those in favor of fighting the troops, to rise.

A letter from Capt. Macey, dated, Taos, January 24th, says he was 57 days making the trip. For two hundred miles they encountered snow from two to five feet deep, and made only thirty miles in ten days. Lived on starved mules for 11 days. One man perished, and many badly frozen. Lost 44 out of 66 mules.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

The steamship Tennessee, with Vera Cruz dates to the 7th, and City of Mexico to the 8th, has arrived.

The papers are filled with details of civil war in the States of Guerrero, Michoacan, Queretaro and Guanaxuato, which displays the strongest disaffection to the new government. Doblado, Parado, and Arteaga, are fortified at Zolaya, in the state of Guanaxuato, with 6,000 men and 27 pieces of artillery.

The government forces are near Ceyla awaiting reinforcements, where it is supposed an action will take place.

Robbery after robbery is reported. Alvarez was in the field with 3,000 cavalry, against the new government.

The downfall of Zuboage was considered certain.

It is rumored that the new Government is already pronounced for at Guadalajaria. Gezza has possession of Tampico, in the federal interest. The whole country is in a lamentable condition.

The Ship Ellen, of Boston, Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, March 12.

The Canada arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mails go forward this P. M., and will reach New York at midnight.

The ship Ellen, of Boston, Capt. West, from London Oct. 7th, for Melbourne, with a valuable cargo, was discovered to be on fire in the lower hold on the 7th of Dec., and after a vain endeavor to quench the fire, all communication with the hold was closed light and caulked, and the vessel steered for Algoa Bay, distant about 600 miles.

On the 8th, the ship was abandoned, the Captain, two Mates and a Cuban passenger, going on board the ship Johar, bound for Madras. From the Johar, they were transfered to a French bark and again transfered to the ship Anna Loughton, of and from Liverpool, for Point Degalla, where they arrived January 21st.

The remainder of the passengers and crew were taken to Madras, where they are inmates of the Sailor's Home.

The Helen was 1,000 tons burden, and belonged to the Messrs. Cunningham, of Boston.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $7,000 to pay for the repairs of the Norwegian bark Ellen, which rescued the passengers of the Central America.

The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing certain officers and men engaged in the several Union States Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, to receive medals from the British Government.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.

A crowded Anti Lecompton meeting, at the Melodeon Hall last evening, was addressed by Hon. F. P. Stanton and others. Resolutions were adopted declaring the democracy of Cleveland opposed to the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.

John M. Noell has been nominated by the Democratic Convention in the seventh congressional district, to succeed Samuel Caruthers.

The steamer Lady Walton arrived at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, with troops from Fort Smith.

The steamer Arkansas, with 200 additional troops from same post, sunk 160 miles below Cairo. Not yet ascertained whether any lives are lost. The troops belonged to the 7th regt. of infantry, and were destined for Utah.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H.

Two hundred and fifty-two towns give Hails 4,974 maj.

The House stands, thus far, 191 Republicans to 90 Democrats.

Fire.

OAKVILLE, C. W., March 12.

A large frame house in this place, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. John L. Freeman and a little girl perished in the flames. A young woman jumped from a window and broke her leg.

HALIFAX, March 12.

The R. M. steamship America arrived from Boston to-day at 7 A. M., and sailed at 9 o'clock and forty minutes for Liverpool.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,

ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT

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VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
T. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN.
RUFUS KING.....Editor.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily $7.00—Tri-Weekly $4.00—Weekly $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

An attack on Judge Smith.

Some weeks since a resolution was offered in the Assembly, making insinuations against Judge SMITH of the Supreme Court, in connection with the disposition of the Land Grant. The resolution, however, met with no favor in any quarter; even the *Argus* denounced it, and vindicated Judge SMITH against this covert assault. Nevertheless, the *News* of yesterday renews it, in the following paragraph:

Resolutions are introduced into the Legislature directing the committee to inquire how many heads a Justice of our Supreme Court received of the La Crosse company? This Justice is one of three men who usurped jurisdiction, in order to uphold a violation of a law of Congress. He is one of three men who made Bashford governor? Did he afterwards use him? Did this subtle and plausible Judge exult himself of his relations towards that poor, little, weak, insignificant man, whom he had placed in the executive chair, to approach him with a vile proposition? We hope not. Let the exiled Bashford return and go before the committee. If he was seduced by the whisperings of the serpent and made to eat of forbidden fruit, he may extenuate his crime by exposing his seducer.

If the *News* knows, or suspects anything in this matter to the discredit of Judge SMITH, out with it! Don't deal in innuendoes, but make the charge directly. Judge SMITH, like any other citizen, can be summoned before the investigating Committee, whenever his evidence is desired, and if so summoned will, we are quite sure, promptly and truly answer all questions that may be put to him. In view of this fact, the insinuations of the *News* must be set down to the account of mere personal and political malice, and, as such, will be justly regarded by the public as unworthy of notice.

Not to be "Whipped-in."

The *News* meets with indifferent success in its efforts to whip the Democracy of Wisconsin into the Lecompton traces. Some of its Democratic yoke-fellows are especially restive under this discipline, and kick back vigorously. Thus the Oshkosh *Courier*, under the head of "No Quarters," says:

The Milwaukee *News* of the 2d inst. winds up a long article headed "The Administration and its Enemies," with the following significant declaration:

"*The President and his friends ask no quarter and will give none.* We believe he is on the platform constructed at Cincinnati, and have abiding faith that he will stand there, dealing exact justice to each and all sections of the Union."

Democrats will understand now, that if they presume to dissent from the "President and his friends," they will do so at their peril. No quarter will be given them. The editor of the *News* has just returned from Washington and no doubt speaks by authority. He seems to have an abiding faith that the "President and his friends" are savagely in earnest.

The threat of "no quarter," however, does not frighten the *Courier*. On the contrary, strong in the faith that the Democracy of Wisconsin will refuse the new political "test," and repudiate the Lecompton Swindle, the *Courier* comes back at the *News* in this fashion.

The *News* is simply re-echoing—as in duty bound—the windy proclamation of the Washington *Union*, "those democrats who oppose the Lecompton Constitution, are warring upon a vital measure of their party, and must, and will be regarded, and dealt with, as allies and enemies." For ourselves, we not recognize the authority of the *Union*, or even the President, much less the Milwaukee *News*, to read us out of the party; and so we care but little whether these high contracting powers treat us as aliens and enemies, or give us quarter, or not; they have our free consent to do just as they please in the matter. We shall continue, as heretofore, to advocate the principles and measures of the Democratic party. We shall stand by the ancient land marks of the party, and shall not be bullied or cajoled into an abandonment of them. We have said and we now repeat, that the Democratic party cannot follow Mr. Buchanan in his present policy of recognizing the Lecompton Constitution, and imposing it upon the people of Kansas in defiance of their will, without dishonor; and we insist that the President, and those democrats who sustain him in perpetrating this "outrage upon the people of Kansas," are "warring upon a vital measure of their party," and are the ones whom the party will hereafter treat as aliens and enemies.

THE CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.—The Madison *Argus* of Thursday, we are glad to see, is decidedly of opinion that the present plan for the extension of the Capitol is a "botch" and an eyesore, and concurs with the *Sentinel* in the opinion that the best thing to be done is to pull down the old building and erect a new one. The *Argus* says that the fault is not with the builder Mr. RYCKART, but with the architect. It adds:

We published yesterday what the Milwaukee *Sentinel* said about the Capitol enlargement, and publish to day Gov. Randall's special message accompanying the request of Rycraft's bondsmen to be released from their obligations to the State.

We entirely agree with all that is said about the proposed Capitol enlargement. The plan is a botch and a humbug. Aside from the mechanical absurdities which we have exposed, the whole thing, when completed would be an awkward, unsightly, detestably looking pile of cut stone and water-lime cement. That great round bulging front—which might answer for a portico to a building as big as University Hill—when placed as a front to an ordinary sized edifice, with the other projected west front, will look, amid the leaves of the park, like a pair of twin pumpkins on their native vines.

In our opinion the whole thing ought to be begun anew—a more decent plan selected, and means be taken to hurry its completion.

THE TEST OF DEMOCRACY.—The Prairie du Chien *Courier* puts the question of political orthodoxy in a nutshell, as follows:

Lecompton has become a test question, and no one but an advocate of that measure can conscientiously call himself a Democrat. The storm will soon be over, and the men who have left the ranks will see what egregious fools they were. They will repent it in "sack cloth and ashes."

The same paper calls upon the faithful few in this city, who swear by BUCHANAN and swallow Lecompton, to call a meeting, muster their forces, and see "who is who." By all means.

BOY STARVED.—The Monroe (Green County) *Sentinel* of March 10th, contains the following item:

Just as we were going to press, we learn that a boy named Baxter stabbed another boy named Edward Ratledge, in a quarrel yesterday, at a school house 10 miles northeast of this village.—The wound is bad, and it is feared will prove fatal.

ANOTHER LECOMPTON ORGAN.—We learn from Col. Sharpstein, of the *News*, that the Janesville Democratic *Standard*, which suspended a short time since, has passed into new hands and is soon to be revived as a "thorough-going Administration Lecompton journal."

BANKS AND BANKING.—It will be seen by our Senate report to day, that Senator Cook introduced quite an important bill "for the protection of Banking associations doing business under the laws of this State." In order to give our readers a clear idea of this bill, we copy the first section which embodies the principal features of it:

'Section 1. All contracts or promises, whether verbal or written, which shall be made on and after the 4th day of July, in the year 1858, for the payment on exchange of money or any other matter or thing whatever, shall be void, when the consideration for such promise, either in whole or in part, consists of a circulating bank bill or note issued by any incorporated banking institution, or by any private banker, unless such bill or note is issued by some banking association duly organized under the laws of this State."—*Madison Jour.*

SEWING MACHINES FOR $10.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Binford & Dimocks new Sewing Machine in another column. They are said to be the best single thread machine in use.

GOV. SEWARD'S GREAT SPEECH
ON THE LECOMPTON SWINDLE.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, March 3.

Concluded from our Last.

STANTON'S REMOVAL AND WALKER'S RESIGNATION.

Copies of the message containing these arguments were transmitted to the Territory, to confound and dishearten the Free State party, and obtain a surrender, at the election to be held on the 21st of December, on the questions submitted by the Convention. The people, however, were neither misled nor intimidated. Alarmed by this act of connivance by the President of the United States with their oppressors, they began to prepare for the last arbitrament of nations. The Secretary, Mr. Stanton, now Governor *ad interim*, issued his proclamation, calling the new Territorial Legislature to assemble, to provide for preserving the public peace. An Executive spy dispatched information of this proceeding to the President, by telegraph, and instantly Mr. Stanton ceased to be Secretary and Governor *ad interim*, being removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. Thus the service of Frederick P. Stanton came to an abrupt end, but in a manner most honorable to himself. His chief, Mr. Walker, was less wise and less fortunate. He resigned his mother, Agrippina. Pontus left his seat, and walked out of the chamber—thus by his virtue provoking future vengeance, and yet doing no service to the cause of Liberty. Possibly Robert J. Walker may find a less stern historian.

The new Secretary, Mr. Denver, became Governor of Kansas, the fifth incumbent of that office appointed within less than four years, the legal term of one. Happily, however, for the honor of the country, three of the recalls were made on the ground of the virtues of the parties disgraced. The Pro Consuls of the Roman provinces were brought back to the Capital to answer for their crimes.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The proceeding which the late Secretary Stanton had so wisely instituted, nevertheless, went on; and it has become, as I trust, the principal means of rescuing from tyranny the people whom he governed so briefly and yet so well. The Lecompton Constitution had directed that on the 4th of January, elections should be held to fill the State offices and the offices of members of the Legislature and members of Congress, to assume their trusts when the new State should be admitted into the Union. The Legislature of the Territory now enacted salutary laws for preserving the purity of elections in all cases. It directed the Lecompton Constitution to be submitted to a fair vote on that day, the ballots being made to express a consent to the Constitution, or a rejection of it, with or without Slavery. The Free Labor Party, debated anxiously on the question, whether, besides voting against that Constitution, they should, under protest, vote also for officers to assume the trusts created by it, if Congress should admit the State under it. After a majority had decided that no such votes should be cast, a minority hastily rejected the decision and nominated candidates for those places, to be supported under protest. The success of the movement, made under the most serious disadvantages, is conclusive evidence of their strength. While the election held on the 21st of December, allowing all fraudulent votes, showed some six thousand majority for the Constitution with Slavery, over some five hundred votes for the Constitution without Slavery, the election on the 4th of January showed an aggregate majority of eleven thousand against the Constitution itself in any form, with the choice under protest, of a Representative in Congress, and of a large majority of all the candidates nominated by the Free Labor Party for the various Executive and Legislative trusts under the Lecompton Constitution.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Territorial Legislature has abolished Slavery by a law to take effect in March, 1858, though the Lecompton Constitution contains provisions anticipating, and designed to defeat this great act of justice and humanity. It has organized a militia, which stands ready for the defence of the rights of the people against any power. The President of the Lecompton Convention has fled the Territory, charged with an attempt to procure fraudulent returns to reverse the already declared result of the last election, and he holds his public in suspense as to his success until after his arrival at the Capital, and the decision of Congress, on the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. In the meantime, the Territorial Legislature has called a Convention, subject to the popular approval, to be held in March next, and to form a Constitution to be submitted to the people, and, when adopted, to be the organic law of the State of Kansas, subject to her admission into the Union. The President of the United States, having received the Lecompton Constitution, has submitted it to Congress, and insisting that the vote taken on the juggle of the Lecompton Convention, held on the 21st of December, is legally conclusive of its acceptance by the people, and absolute against the fair, direct, and unimpeachable rejection of it by that people, made on the 4th of January last, he recommends and urges and implores the admission of Kansas as a State into the Federal Union under that false, pretended, and spurious Constitution. I refrain from any examination of this extraordinary message. My recital is less complete than I have hoped, if it does not overthrow all the President's arguments in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution as an act of the people of Kansas, however specious, and without descending to any details. In Congress, those who seek the admission of Kansas under that Constitution, strive to delay the admission of Minnesota, until their opponents shall compromise on that paramount question.

A NORTHERN PARTY.

This, Mr. President, is the concise account of the national intervention in the Territories in favor of Slave labor and Slave States since 1820. No wonder that the question before us excites apprehensions and alarms. There is at last a Northside of this Chamber—a North side of the Chamber of Representatives—a North side of the Union, as well as South sides of all these.—Each of them is watchful, jealous and resolute. If it be true, as has so often been asserted, that this Union cannot survive the decision by Congress of a direct question involving the adoption of a Free State, which will establish the ascendency of Free States under the Constitution, and draw with it the reparation of the influence of Freedom with the domestic and foreign conduct of the Government, then the day of dissolution is at hand.

THE RELATIONS OF SLAVERY IN KANSAS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORY.

I have thus, Mr. President, arrived at the third circumstance attending the Kansas question, which I have thought worthy of consideration, namely, that the national intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and Slave States is opposed to the material, moral, and social development of the Republic. The proposition seems to involve a paradox, but it is easy to understand that the checks which the Constitution applies, through prudent caution, to the relative increase of the representation of the Free States in the House of Representatives, and especially in the Senate, co-operating with the differences of temper and political activity between the two classes of States, may direct the Government of the Federal Union in one course, while the tendencies of the nation itself, popularly regarded, are in a direction exactly opposite.

The ease and success which attended the early policy of intervention in favor of free labor and Free States, and the resistance which the converse policy of intervention in favor of slave labor and Slave States encounters, sufficiently establish the existence of the antagonism between the Government and the nation which I have asserted. A vessel moves quietly and peacefully while it descends with the current. You mark its way by the foam on its track only when it is forced against the tide. I will not dwell on other proofs—such as the more rapid growth of the Free States, the ruptures of ecclesiastical Federal Unions and the demoralization and disorganization of political parties.

HOW THE CONTEST CAN BE ENDED.

Mr. President, I have shown why it is that the Kansas question is attended by difficulties and dangers only by way of preparation for the submission of my opinions in regard to the manner in which that question ought to be determined and settled. I think, with great deference to the judgments of others, that the expedient, peaceful, and right way to determine it, is *to reverse the existing policy of intervention in favor of slave labor and Slave States.* It would be wise to restore the Missouri prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. There was peace in the Territories and in the States until that great statute of Freedom was subverted. It is true that there were frequent debates here on the subject of Slavery, and that there were profound sympathies among the people, awakened by or responding to those debates. But what was Congress instituted for but debate? What makes the American people to differ from all other nations, but this,—that, while among them power enforces silence, here all public questions are referred to debate, free debate in Congress? Do you tell me that the Supreme Court of the United States has removed the foundations of that great statute? I reply, that they have done no such thing; they could not do it. They have remanded the negro man, Dred Scott, to the custody of his master. With that decree we have nothing here, at least nothing now, to do. This is the extent of the judgments rendered, the extent of any judgment they could render. Already the pretended further decision is subverted in Kansas. So it will be in every Free State and every Free Territory of the United States.—The Supreme Court, also, can reverse its spurious judgment more easily than we could reverse its usurpation. Sir, the Supreme Court of the United States attempts to command the people of the United States to accept the principles that one man can own other men, and that they must guarantee the inviolability of that false and perfidious property. The people of the United States never can, and they never will, accept principles so unconstitutional and so abhorrent. Never, never. Let the Court recede. Whether it recede or not, we shall reorganize the Court and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into harmony with the Constitution, and with the laws of nature. In doing so we shall not only reassume our own just authority, but we shall restore that high tribunal itself to the position it ought to maintain, since so many inalienable rights of citizens, and even of the States themselves, depend upon its impartiality and its wisdom.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT RESIST.

Do you tell me that the Slave States will not acquiesce, but will agitate? Think first, whether the Free States will acquiesce in a decision that shall not only be unjust but fraudulent. True, they will not menace the Republic. They have an easy and simple remedy, namely, to take the Government out of unjust and unfaithful hands, and commit it to those which will be just and faithful. They are ready to do this now. They want only a little more harmony of purpose and a little more completeness of organization. These will result from only the least addition to the pressure of Slavery upon them. You are leading all that is necessary, and even more, in this very act. But will the Slave States agitate? Why? Because they have lost at last a battle that they could not win, unwisely provoked, fought with all the advantages of strategy and intervention, and on a field chosen by themselves. What would they gain? Can they compel Kansas to adopt Slavery against her will? Would it be reasonable or just to do it, if they could? Was negro servitude ever forced by the sword or any people that inherited the blood which circulate in our veins, and the sentiments which makes us a free people? If they will agitate on such a ground as this—then how, or when, by what concessions we can make, will they ever be satisfied? To what end would they agitate? It can now only be to divide the Union. Will they not need some stalker and more plausible excuse for a proposition so desperate? How would they improve their condition, by drawing down a certain ruin upon themselves? Would they gain anything security for Slavery? Would they not hazard securities that are invaluable? Sir, they who talk so idly, talk what they do not know themselves. No man when cool can promise what he will do when he shall be inflamed; no man inflamed can speak for his actions when time and necessity shall bring reflection. Much less can any one speak for States in such emergencies.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY THE ONLY REMEDY NEEDED

But I shall not insist now on so radical a measure as the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition. I know how difficult it is for power to relinquish even a pernicious and suicidal policy all at once. We may attain the same result in this particular case of Kansas without going back so far. Go back only to the ground assumed in 1854—the ground of popular sovereignty. Happily for the authors of that measure, the zealous and energetic abuses practiced under it have so far been effected that popular sovereignty in Kansas may now be made a fact, and Liberty there may be rescued from danger, through its free exercise. Popular sovereignty is an epic of two parts. Part the first presents Freedom in Kansas lost. Part the second, if you will so consent to write it, shall be Freedom in Kansas regained. It is on this ground that I hail the eminent Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) and his associates, the distinguished Senator from Michigan, Mr. Stuart, and the youthful but most brave Senator from California, Mr. Broderick.—The late Mr. Clay told us that Providence has many ways for saving nations. God forbid that I should consent to see Freedom wounded, because my own lead or even my own agency in saving it should be rejected. I will cheerfully co-operate with these new defenders in the sacred cause in Kansas, and I will award them all due praise, when we shall have been more successful, for their large share of merit in the deliverance.

Will you tell me that it is difficult to induce the Senate and the House of Representatives to take the short backward step? On the contrary, the hardest task that an Executive dictator ever set, or parliamentary manager ever undertook, is to prevent this very step from being taken.—Let the President take off his hand, and the bow, bent so long, and held to its tension by so hard a pressure, will relax, and straighten itself at once.

Consider now, if you please, the consequence of your refusal. If you attempt to coerce Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the people of that territory will resort to civil war. You are pledged to put down that revolution by the sword. Will the people listen to your voice and the thunders of your cannon? Let but one drop of the blood of the free citizen be shed there by the Federal army, and the countenance of every representative of a Free State, in either House of Congress, will blanch, and his tongue will refuse to utter the vote necessary to sustain the army in the butchery of his fellow citizens.

Practically, you have already one intestine and Territorial war—all war against Brigham Young in Utah. Can you carry on two, and confine the strife within the Territories? Can you win both? A wise nation will never provoke more than one enemy at one time. I know that you argue that the Free State men of Kansas are impracticable, factious, seditious. Answer me three questions: Are they not a majority and so proclaimed by the people of Kansas? Is not this quarrel, for the right of governing themselves, conceded by the Federal Constitution? Is the tyranny of forcing a hateful Government upon them, less intolerable than three cents impost on a pound of tea, or five cents stamp duty on a promissory note? You say that they can change this Lecompton Constitution when it shall once have been forced upon them. Let it be abandoned now. What guaranty can you give against your own intervention to prevent that future change? What security can you give for your own adherence to the construction of the Constitution which you adopt, from expediency, to-day? What better is a Constitution than a by-law of a corporation, if it may be forced on a State to-day, and rejected to-morrow, in derogation of its own express inhibition?

KANSAS CANNOT BE FORCED INTO THE UNION.

I perceive, Mr. President, that, in the way of argument, I have passed already from the ground of expediency, on which I was standing, to that of right and justice. Among all our refinements of constitutional learning, one principle, one fundamental principle, has been faithfully preserved, namely: That the new States must come voluntarily into the Union—they must not be forced into it. "Unite or Die" was the motto addressed to the States in the time of the Revolution. Though Kansas should perish, she cannot be brought into the Union by force.

So long as the States shall come in by free consent, their admission will be an act of union, and this will be a Confederacy. Whenever they shall be brought in by fraud or force, their admission will be an act of consolidation, and the nation, ceasing to be a confederacy, will become in reality an Empire. All our elementary instruction is wrong, or else this change of the Constitution will subvert the liberties of the American people.

You argue the consent of Kansas from documentary proofs, of her forced and partial acquiescence, under your tyrannical rule, from elections fraudulently conducted, from her own contumacy, and from your own records, made up here against her. I answer the whole argument at once; Kansas protests here, and stands, by your own confession, in an attitude of rebellion at home, to resist the annexation which you contend she is soliciting at your hands.

Sir, if your proofs were a thousand times stronger, I would not hold the people of Kansas bound by them. They are all contradicted by stern facts. A people can be bound by no action conducted in their name, and pretending to their sanction, unless they enjoy perfect freedom and safety in giving that consent. You have held the people of Kansas in duress from the first hour of their attempted organization as a community. To crown this duress by an act, at once forcing slavery on them, which they hate, and them into a nation with you, on terms which they abhor, would be but to illustrate anew, and on a grand scale, the maxim:

"*Prosperum et felix scelus, virtus vocatur.*"

Mr. President, it is an occasion for joy and triumph when a community that has gathered itself together under circumstances of privation and exile, and proceeded through a season of territorial or provincial dependence on distant central authority, becomes a State, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and rises into the dignity of a member of this Imperial Union. But in the case of Kansas, her whole existence has been, and it yet is, a trial, a tempest, a chaos, and now you propose to make her nuptials a celebration of the funeral of her freedom. The people of Kansas are entitled to save that freedom, for they have won it back when it had been wrested from them by invasion and usurpation. Sir, you are great and strong. On this continent there is no power can resist you. On any other there is hardly a power that would not reluctantly engage with you, but you can never, never conquer Kansas. Your power, like a throne which is built of pine boards, and covered with purple, is weakness, except it be defended by a people confiding in you, because satisfied that you are just, and grateful for the freedom that, under you, they enjoy.

Sir, in view once more, of this subject of slavery, I submit that our own dignity requires that we shall give over this chimpery with slaveholders, which we practice in prescribing acquiescence in their rule as a condition of toleration of self-government in the Territories. We are defeated in it. We may wisely give it up, and admit Kansas a Free State, since she will consent to be admitted only in that character.

Mr. President, if I could at all suppose it desirable or expedient to enlarge the field of slave labor, and of slaveholding sway, in this Republic, I should, nevertheless, maintain that it is wise to relinquish the effort to sustain Slavery in Kansas. The question, in regard to that Territory, has risen from a private one about Slavery as a domestic institution, to one of Slavery as a national policy. At every step you have been failing. Will you go on still further, ever confident, and yet ever unsuccessful?

I believe, Sir, to some extent, in the isothermal theory. I think there are regions, beginning at the North Pole, and stretching southward, where Slavery will die out, soon if it be planted; and I know, too well that in the tropics, and to some extent northward of them, Slavery lives long, and it is hard to extirpate. But I cannot find a certain boundary. I am sure, however, that 36° 30' is too far north. I think it is a moveable boundary, and that every year it advances towards a more southern parallel.

MORE SLAVERY NOT WANTED.

But is there just now a real want of a new State for the employment of slave labor? I see and feel the need of room for a new State to be assigned to free labor, of room for such a new State almost every year. I think I see how it arises. Free white men abound in this country, and in Europe and even in Asia. Economically speaking, there labor is cheap—there is a surplus of it. Under improved conditions of society, life grows longer, and men multiply faster. Wars, which sometimes waste them, grow less frequent and less destructive. Inventions incessantly producing machines and engines, artificial laborers, crowding them from our field of industry to another—ever more from the Eastern regions of this continent to the West, ever more from the overcrowded Eastern Continent to the prairies and the wilderness in our own. But I do not see any such overflowing of the African slave population in this country, even where it is unrelated. Free labor has been obstructed in Kansas. There are, nevertheless, 60,000 or 80,000 freemen, gathered there already—gathered there within four years. Slave labor has been free to importation. There are only 1 to 200 slaves there. To settle and occupy a new Slave State anywhere is, *pari passu*, to depopulate the Free States. Whence, then, are the supplies of slaves to come, and how?—Only by reviving the African Slave Trade. But this is forbidden. Visionaries dream that the prohibition can be repealed. The idea is insane. A Republic of thirty millions of freemen, with a free white laboring population so dense as already to crowd on subsistence, is to be brought to import negroes from Africa to supplant them as cultivators, and so to subject themselves to starvation. Though Africa is yet unorganized, and unable to protect itself, still it has already exchanged, in a large degree, its wars to make slaves, and its commerce in slaves, for legitimate agriculture and trade. All European States are interested in the civilization of that continent, and they will not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian Church cannot be forced back two centuries, and be made to sanction the African Slave Trade as a missionary enterprise.

FREE LABOR NEEDED.

Every nation has always some ruling idea, which, however, changes with the several changes of its development. A ruling idea of the colonies of this continent, two hundred years ago, was labor to subdue and reclaim nature. Then African Slavery was seized and employed as an auxiliary, under a seeming necessity. That idea has ceased forever. It has given place to a new one. Aggrandizement of the nation, not indeed as it once was, to make a small State great, but to make a State already great the greatest of all States. It still demands labor, but it is no longer the ignorant labor of barbarians, but labor perfected by knowledge, and skill, and combination with all the scientific principles of mechanism. It demands, not the labor of slaves, which need to be watched and defended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimulated by interest, affection, and ambition. It needs that every man shall own the land he tills—that every head shall be fit for the helmet, and every hand fit for the sword, and every mind ready and qualified for counsel. To attempt to aggrandize a country with slaves, for its inhabitants, would be to try to make a large body of empire with bodies sinews and empty veins.

THE FATE OF EVERY PRO SLAVERY PARTY—THE DOOM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr President, the expansion of territory to make Slave States will only fail to be a great crime because it is impracticable, and therefore will turn out to be a stupendous imbecility. A free, Republican, Government, like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society.—Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatsoever form it exists, is exceptional, local and short-lived. Freedom is the common right, interest and ultimate destiny of all mankind. All other nations have already abolished, or are about abolishing Slavery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of Slavery, except one, has perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic Party—is hurrying on irretrievably toward the same fate. All Administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one, a pit deeper and darker still is opening to receive this Administration, because it sinks more deeply than its predecessors. There is a meaning in all these facts, which is becoming to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point to reject intervention, by the Government, for Slavery and Slave States, will no longer be tolerated. Free labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories, or out of them, wherever you may go to extend Slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America and even in Cuba.

The invasion will be not merely harmless, but beneficient, if you yield seasonably to its just and moderate demands. It proved so in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other Slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white races demands the ultimate emancipation of all men.—Whether that emancipation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. For the failure of your system of Slave labor throughout the Republic, the responsibility will rest not on the agitators you condemn, or the political parties you arraign, or even altogether on yourselves, but it will be due to the inherent error of the system itself, and to the error which thrusts it forward to oppose and resist the destiny, not more of the African than that of the white races. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. He must and will have it. To secure it, he will oblige the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of Slave labor and Slave States, and go backward forty years, and resume the original policy of intervention in favor of Free Labor and Free States.

The fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa determined the fate of Mexico, although sore sieges and severe pitched battles intervened before the capture of the capital of the Aztecs. The defeats you have encountered in California and in Kansas determine the fate of the principle for which you have been contending. It is for yourselves, not for us, to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before Freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph. I would have it ended now, and would have the wounds of society bound up and healed. But this can be done only in one way. It cannot be done by offering further resistance, nor by any evasion or partial surrender, nor by forcing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, against her will, leaving her to case of Slavery afterwards, as she best may, nor by compelling Minnesota and Oregon to wait, and wear the humiliating costume of Territories at the doors of Congress, until the people of Kansas, or their true defenders here, shall be brought to dishonorable compromises. It can be done by the simple and direct admission of the three new States as Free States, without qualification, condition, reservation, or compromise, and by the abandonment of all further attempts to extend Slavery under the Federal Constitution. You have unwisely pushed the controversy so far, that only these broad concessions will now be accepted by the interest of free labor and free States.

For myself, I see this fact, perhaps, the more distinctly now, because I have so long foreseen it. I can, therefore, counsel nothing less than those concessions. I know the hazards I incur in taking this position. I know how men and parties, now earnest, and zealous, and bold, may yet fall away from me as the controversy shall wax warm, and alarms and dangers, now unlooked for, shall stare them in the face; as men and parties, equally earnest, bold and zealous, have done in like circumstances before. But it is the same position I took in the case of California eight years ago. It is the same I maintained on the great occasion of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, four years ago. Time and added experience have vindicated it since, and I assume it again, to be maintained to the last, with confidence that it will be justified ultimately by the country and the civilized world.—You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of Freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone are necessary on their part to attain the position itself, simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution of a new and more independent Congress.

EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY—THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. President, this expansion of the empire of free, white men is to be conducted through the process of admitting new States, and not otherwise. The white man, whether you consent or not, will make the States to be admitted—and he will make them all Free States. We must admit them, and admit them all free; otherwise, they will become independent and foreign States, constituting a new empire to contend with us for the continent. To admit them, is a simple, easy and natural policy. It is not new to us, or to our times. It began with the voluntary union of the first thirteen. It has continued to go on until the ends of the continent are borders of our Union. Thus we become co-laborers with our fathers, and even with our posterity through out many ages. After times, contemplating the whole vast structure, completed and perfected, will forget the dates, and the era, and the individualities, of their successive generations. It will be one great Republic, founded by one body of legislators.

I wonder that the President of the United States undervalues the Kansas question, when it is a part of a transaction so immense and sublime. Far from sympathizing with him in his desire to depreciate it, and to be rid of it, I felicite myself on my humble relation to it, for I know that Heaven cannot grant, nor man desire a more favorable occasion to acquire fame, than he enjoys who is engaged in laying the foundations of a great empire; and I know also, that while mankind have often deified their benefactors, no nation has ever yet bestowed honor on the memories of the founders of Slavery. I have always believed, Mr. President, that this glorious Federal Constitution of ours is adapted to the inevitable expansion of the empire, which I have so feebly presented. It has been perverted often by misconstruction, and it has yet to be perverted many times and widely hereafter; but it has inherent strength and vigor that will cast off all the webs which the ever-changing interests of classes may weave around it. If it fail us now, it will, however, not be our fault, but because an inevitable crisis, like that of youth, or of mankind, is to be encountered by a Constitution proved in that case to be inadequate to the trial.

I am sure that no patriot who views the subject as I do, could wish to evade or delay the trial. By delays we could only extend Slavery at the most throughout the Atlantic regions of the Continent. The Pacific slope is free, and it always must and will be free. The mountain barriers that separate us from that portion of our Empire, are quite enough to divide us too widely, possibly to alienate us too soon. Let us only become all slaveholding States on this side of those barriers, while only Free States are organized and perpetuated on the other side, and then indeed there will become a division of the great American family into two nations, equally ambitious for complete control over the Continent, and a conflict between them, over which the world will mourn, as the greatest and last to be received of all the calamities that have ever befallen the human race.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

To the Stockholders in Milwaukee:

Your attention is asked to a few statements with regard to the Fox River Valley Railroad.

This enterprise has been so much neglected by the people of this city, that many business men, whose interests are largely concerned in its success, have no distinct knowledge of its location. This is partly due to its name, which is likely to carry the mind northward rather than in a southerly direction. An Amendment to the charter is now before the Legislature, changing its name to the Milwaukee & Northern Illinois Railroad. This title expresses the purpose and design of the project, which is to bring into this market the wheat and other produce of the best wheat growing region of Illinois, and in return to supply that immense tract of country with lumber and all the other necessaries of an agricultural district.

This market offers greater prices for wheat, corn, pork, and other produce, than any other with which it comes in competition, while it can supply lumber, groceries, and the manufactories of the East at a less cost to the farmer. This is well understood by the inhabitants of that section, and they are doing all in their power to open this avenue of trade.

The course of this road is upon the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad for a distance of twelve miles, when at the head of Muskego Lake it takes a south westerly direction, entering the valley of the Fox River at the flourishing village of Waterford. Following this stream, it passes through the villages of Rochester and Burlington, both destined to become centers of considerable trade. At Burlington a junction is made with the Racine & Mississippi Railroad. From Burlington the road continues on a very direct line to Richmond, Illinois, a village 25 miles west of Lake Michigan, the terminus of the E. R. V. R. R. of Illinois, and the point of junction of that road with the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In the town of Wheatland, Wis., a connection is made with the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, and by that road, with the most populous, and wealthy portion of the State of Illinois. A glance at a railroad map will show that through the connections of the Fox River Valley Railroad, Milwaukee will be brought into direct communication by railroad with every point on the Mississippi River, now reached by railroad, from Savannah to Cairo, *without going to Chicago.*

It is expected that the grading between the State line and Rochester, a distance of eighteen miles, will be completed ready for the track within two months. A considerable amount of grading has been done north of Rochester.—All this has been accomplished through the exertions of the residents upon the line of the road, with very little assistance from Milwaukee. The company has determined to press the work forward as rapidly as possible, and now calls upon the citizens of Milwaukee to do their share towards completing this important outlet to their constantly increasing commerce.

The work has been let at the unusually low price of $4,875 per mile, completed, the company furnishing the rails, chairs and spikes.—Fifty-five per cent of this sum is payable in securities at par, already in the possession of the company. Forty-five per cent is payable in cash. It is only a part of this last item of $1,900 per mile for which the company now asks.

It is not too much to say that this line of railroad will unite Milwaukee with a greater area of country than any other line running from this city, and the friends of the road are confident that it will create a corresponding accession of business. A list of the direct connections which this line makes with other roads will give some idea of its importance to this city:

Milwaukee to Burlington	33 miles.
Burlington to Beloit	42 "
Beloit to Savannah	80 "
Burlington to Wheatland	10 "
Wheatland to Rockford	45 "
Rockford to Dixon	41 "
Dixon to Rock Island	70 "
Wheatland to Crystal Lake	48 "
Crystal Lake to Chicago	48 "
Crystal Lake to Junction	27 "
Junction to Steadota	58 "
Steadota to Galesburg	90 "
Galesburg to Burlington	42 "
Galesburg to Quincy	140 "
Steadota to Bloomington	75 "
Junction to Ottawa	95 "
Junction to Peoria	220 "
Joliet to Bloomington	59 "
Bloomington to Springfield	59 "
Springfield to Hannibal	96 "
Springfield to St. Louis	97 "
Bloomington to Centralia	155 "
Joliet to Kankakee	51 "
Kankakee to Centralia	197 "
Centralia to Cairo	109 "

Showing that by the construction of this road thirty-two miles in length, more than seventeen hundred miles of railroad, already, built or in progress, in this State and Illinois, are rendered directly tributary to this city. In this list none of the East and West roads across Illinois have been taken into account, but only those which in their general direction point towards this city.

The whole amount of grading required to construct this road, was originally 490,200 cubic yards; of this amount 201,000 cubic yards had been removed up to the 1st of March, 1858.

A sufficient sum has already been subscribed in Milwaukee to ensure an early completion of the work, provided the subscribers make prompt payment of the amounts due by them. The city subscribers ought certainly not to hold back since the larger portion of the stock has been taken in the country and has been paid with reasonable promptness.

The company has thus far been able to meet the monthly payments due to the contractor, but in order to do so in future, to prosecute the work and keep out of debt, it will be incumbent upon the city subscribers to respond when called upon for their enstalments.

WM. P. YOUNG, Pres't.

Milwaukee, March 10, 1858.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES AT COST!

E. P. WARNER & CO. will close out their large stock of Embroideries at cost, consisting of CAMBRIC COLLARS AND SETS,
MUSLIN COLLARS AND SETS,
GRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CAMBRIC EDGING AND INSERTING,
MUSLIN EDGING AND INSERTING,
CAMBRIC BANDS,
MUSLIN BANDS,
DELAINE BANDS,
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HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
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VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1858. NEW SERIES.

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J. H. CRAMPTON,
General Land Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Will pay personal attention to the selection of Pine and Farming Lands
in this State, and locate the same on reasonable terms.
Office—Corner No. 19 Wisconsin Street.

STATE LANDS.

10,000 ACRES selected State Lands for sale, or exchange for city property, or merchandize.
sep29 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent

FOR SALE.

HALF east ½ of Lot 8, Block 58, corner of Wells and Fifth Sts., in the 2d Ward.
oct14 J. H. CRAMPTON.

Land Warrants and Government Lands.

HAVING spent much of the past year in the settlement of Pine and Farming lands in our State, and having now perfected my arrangements for the more extensive survey this season, I am prepared to receive orders and execute them with dispatch.
All orders or Warrants left at my office will meet with prompt attention.
J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent

BOOKS, STATIONERY.

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THE LIFE and Times of Aaron Burr, by J. Parton, author of "Life of Horace Greeley."
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Twin Sisters, by Mrs. Stephens.
Hide and Seek, by Wilkie Collins.
The Reason Why, a book of scientific knowledge for the million.
Also, a new supply of Livingston's Africa,
White Lies,
Dead Life in Egypt,
Tent Life in the Holy Land, and
Book of Chess, by H. R. Agoel, just received by
HENRY KEMPSHALL,
Successor to A. Wilson,
175 East Water Street.
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NEW BOOKS.

SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL, by Madame de Vert.
Meadow Brook, by Mrs. Holmes.
"Evanore," "Rody of Hammermoor," "Heart of Mid-Lothian," new vols. of Tickner's Household Edition of Waverly Novels.
World Not Sinned Women, by Mary Cowden Clark, illustrated with numerous fine engravings and richly bound, making the handsomest volume ever published in America.
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HENRY KEMPSHALL,
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WE have just received an assortment of Paper and Stationery that cannot be beat. We are sure that we have, in this line, a better assortment than any other house in this city. And, to suit the times, we mean to sell this stock at the VERY LOWEST price. Among the other variety of goods just received, we would particularly mention:
Pocket Books, of every style and description.
Diaries for 1858, in every different styles.
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Invoices and Letter Files, Scrap Books, Copy Books, every size.
Receipt, Note and Draft and Store Order Book, of every description.
Playing Cards, the largest and best assortment in town.
Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Artists, Attention!
Just received, a splendid assortment of Mathematical Instruments in sets and single, Scaling Rule, Compasses Triangles, Squares, Parallel Rulers, Dividers, Curves, Colors, Brushes, &c., &c., together with a larger and cheaper stock of
DRAWING PAPERS,
than has ever been brought to this city. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of
SETT OF BLANK BOOKS,
For Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, Railroad Work, Commercial Printing, Ruling and Binding,
Furnished at short notice, in the neatest style and at the lowest rates. All work will have that air of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BINDERY in this State, possessing facilities for every variety of this work, and we have lately received and are adding, from time to time, such modern and substantial improvements as may be desired in new styles and varieties of work, and found requisite to preserve or add to the high reputation our establishment has heretofore maintained. Elegant specimens of our ANTIQUE BINDING are to be seen at our store.
Bankers are requested to call and look at some large Cash Books and ledgers, just under way for some of the newest institutions in this State. We are convinced that we beat anything of the kind that has been made in this city before.
oct5 1860

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A SPLENDID WORK, for sale at Publisher's price at
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THE BEST inks made. The colors are—"Blue Black Writing Fluid," (which changes to a beautiful black,) fully equal to Arnold's, and in no one respect superior.
"Copying Blue Black," "Black Copying," "Unchangeable Blue," "Brilliant Red" and "Carmine," neatly put up in stone bottles, different sizes, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, by
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WE HAVE one of the best Paper Rulers in the country, and will rule paper to any pattern, on short notice and in the best style. Bill paper, Letter, Cap, &c., &c., constantly on hand
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A new Book, splendidly bound. A large assortment of
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WE HAVE a choice article of Pattern Paper suitable for Tailors, Mantua Makers and others. Also, green and other colored window papers.
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To Printers.
WE have just received a large supply of Cards, Card Boards, Plain Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Fancy Note Papers. Flat papers, as Cap, Post, Demy, Medium, Check Post, etc., which we offer at New York prices.
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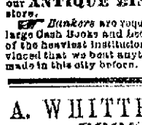

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Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, of any size; Photographs taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, from miniatures of fossils, plain or colored in oil or water colors. This is the largest establishment in the State, and the only place in Milwaukee where the real PANNIMAM phototypes can be obtained. Stock of all kinds for sale. New York retail prices—was established in 1846, and now employs four persons constantly employed.
nov20

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Spring Street, Opposite American House
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large assortment of mahogany, black walnut, and other wood Coffins, together with Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
The office of the Forest Home Cemetery Company is at my place, where I have the plats of the grounds. I am always ready to accompany patrons to the Cemetery to select lots or places for burial, and can be found at any time of business day or night. Coffins trimmings of all kinds for sale
mar3 mar13s6d3

NEW AND ACCURATE
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
—OF—
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WIS.,
—FROM—
Instrumental Surveys throughout the County.

THE SUBSCRIBER is preparing to publish a new and complete
Map of the County of Milwaukee,
Made from *actual measurement* with instruments, by careful Surveyors, under the direction of H. F. Walling, Civil and Topographical Engineer. The map is to be drawn on a very large scale, covering nearly
TWENTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET
Of surface. All the Public Roads and Railroads are to be accurately laid down, with the location of Farms, Public Buildings, Places of Worship, School Houses, Stores, Dwellings, Hotels, Mills, Shops, &c., and the names of property owners inserted in their proper places, with the number of acres in each farm, &c. A large
Extra Map of the City of Milwaukee,
Showing all the Lots as originally laid out, with the Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Ward Lines, &c., accurately laid down, will be added to the map. Also, extra plans of all the principal villages in the County, showing the Lots and Buildings on an enlarged scale, and giving every property owner's name attached to his property. Vignettes of some of the
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.
Will be given on the margin.
The whole will form a Map of NEARLY FIVE FEET SQUARE, and will be engraved in superior style by some of the best artists in New York. It will be done in fine colored, mounted on rollers, and varnished and delivered to those who may have ordered copies, as early as may be practicable.
☞ Price $5 per copy, without variation.
M. H. TYLER,
No. 20 Fulton street, New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following distinguished gentlemen have recommended various Maps prepared by H. F. Walling, whose reputation as a Civil and Topographical Engineer is well established in the Eastern States:
Hon. N. P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.
" Emory Washburne, Ex Gov. "
" Geo. N. Briggs, " "
" Edward Everett, " "
" Geo. B. Boutwell, " "
" Chas. Sumner, U. S. Senator, "
" Rufus Choate, " "
" Henry W. Clapp, " "
" Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University.
" W. W. Ellicott, Ex-Governor, Connecticut.
" T. H. Seymour, " "
" Joseph Trumbull, " "
" James Dixon, " "
" Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island.
" W. W. Hoppin, Ex-Gov. "
" H. D. Sedgwick, " "
" Philip Allen, U. S. Senator, "
" Jas. F. Simmons, " "

We, the undersigned, having examined the Map of Milwaukee County, with the Map of the City, also to be added to it, take pleasure in recommending it to the favorable notice of the citizens, as eminently worthy of patronage. It seems to have been prepared with great care, and is very full and complete. The price is very low, and no person owning property in the County should fail to procure one.
J. D. Bacon, Mayor.
H. L. Page, Sheriff.
Charles Quentin & Co., Real Estate.
M. D. Holton, President Farmers & Millers' Bank.
M. H. Brett, Cashier Bank.
R. W. Pierce & Co., Match Makers.
T. W. Mayhew, Yankee Notions.
J. S. Harris, Jobbing Merchant.
O. A. & J. C. Starkweather, Attorneys.
Small & Coggswell, "
Wells & Brigham, "
Brown & Ogden, "
Wm. P. Lynde, "
Richardson & Gray, Furnaces.
S. M. Ogden Land Agent.
Bradford Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants.
Hexton Bros. & Co., "
Kent & Rice, Newhall House.
Kellogg & Strong, Warehousemen.
C. D. Nash, President Bank of Milwaukee.
D. Ferguson, Cashier, "
W. Henry Holland, Insurance Agency.
Milwaukee Mutual Insurance Company.
R. Townsend Mix, Architect.
I. A. Lapham, Civil Engineer.

N. B.—These Maps are sold exclusively by the publishers, and there will positively be no variation in the price. Two or more Maps will be printed than are actually ordered.
☞ To subscribers who have given plans to circulate the above *well founded reports of stock*, as they can depend upon the truth, as there stated.
aug28 NAZRO'S BUILDING.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

WE have given place in the columns of our paper to several letters from Dr. Bridge, Secretary of the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, to our most eminent physicians, upon the subject of the disease in which American Women are so liable, and we now desire to call attention to the following, which is taken from The Pittsburg Daily Gazette, a leading journal of the Western States:

From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette, Feb. 17—Editorial.
"We are pleased to be able to report an event like the following, which is so complimentary to the progress of science in our own country. We are informed that the Graefenberg Company have been most liberal in disseminating their valuable remedy among the afflicted means, and that Dr. Bridge spends much of his time in gratuitous consultation with the afflicted. Such men deserve the practical rewards of science and deep study, which we again congratulate them upon receiving."
"HONOR TO AMERICAN TALENT.—We learn that the prize of ten thousand roubles, offered by direction of the late Emperor Nicholas, for the discovery of a reliable remedy for the diseases which are the bane of women, such an extent, has been awarded to the Graefenberg Company, an institution in the United States of America, located in New York. Dr. Bridge, the physician of the establishment, who wrote the prescription, (of which nearly 1,000 bottles are sold weekly,) will certainly cure Falling of the Womb, Whites, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Bloating, Inflammations and Diseases of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Hemorrhoids, Costiveness, Nervousness, Faintings, Palpitations, Cramps, Disturbed Sleep, and all troubles, organic or sympathetic, connected with the uterine organs.
The price of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is $1,50 per single bottle.
On the receipt of six dollars, five bottles of MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON or proper medicine for any case, shall be forwarded to any part of the country, free of express charges. Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Graefenberg Co., No. 32 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ The above, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale sole at the General Agency of the Graefenberg Company,
24 WISCONSIN STREET.
mar1 6d1m

OPPOSITION ICE!
I WILL deliver first quality Ice throughout the year, to all parts of the city, at the following prices
10 to 12 pounds daily at $1.00 per month.
12 " 15 " " " 1.25
15 " 18 " " " 1.50
Larger quantities from 15 to 180 per 100 pounds.
Persons engaging their Ice from the subscriber may rely on being promptly served with the best of Ice.
Henry Kagnass, the old Ice man, is my foreman.
☞ Orders left with Hunn or Goodrich, will meet with attention. DIEDRICH NIPPER.
N. B.—During the winter Ice will be delivered at 25 cents a load, payable on delivery.
nov14 6m

GREAT NEWS.
THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING,
by Dr. Barclay.
Also supplies of Livingston's Africa;
Beatrice Cenci, the Christian and the Turk;
The Rainbow Cater;
Bayard Taylor's New Book. For sale by
STRICKLAND & CO.,
134 East Water Street.
mar3

JEWELRY.

A. B. VAN COTT,
A LARGE STOCK of new and desirable goods just received at VAN COTT'S.
FINE RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS in gold and silver cases, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, at VAN COTT'S.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies watches in new and beautiful styles of casing, at VAN COTT'S.
A LARGE LOT of Silver Plated, of the German Silver Forks and Spoons, Plated Goods and Tea Sets, of the very best quality, at VAN COTT'S.
ANY QUANTITY of Rich Jewelry just received at VAN COTT'S.

To Dealers and Country Merchants.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Jewelry of new styles. Watch materials, tools and pieces always on hand.
sep28 A. B. VAN COTT

RICH PRESENTS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
JEWELRY FOR THE MILLION!!
JOSEPH HYMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
No. 17 Spring Street.

I HAVE just received a new and splendid stock of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Articles, &c., consisting of Fine Watches, such as Railroad Time Keepers, Duplex, Chronometers, in open and hunting cases, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also a rich stock of Jewelry, in Cameo, Lava, Mosaic, Florentines, &c., &c. Also a splendid assortment of Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Necklaces, &c., &c.

SILVER WARE,
SUCH AS SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, SOUP LADLES, Fish and Cake Knives and Forks. Also a large stock of Plated Goods, such as Spoons, Forks, Goblets, Cups, Waiters, Baskets, Castors, &c., &c., all of which will be suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold remarkably cheap for cash. I have also just received a splendid stock of Clocks and Fancy Goods, which I will offer very cheap, at wholesale or retail, all of which I will warrant to be as represented. I respectfully invite my friends and customers, and the public in general, to call and examine my stock and prices, which will be lower than any other House west of N. York. Watchmakers, Dealers and Pedlars will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and made to order. Remember the place,
JOSEPH HYMAN.
dec18 17 Spring Street, Milwaukee.

NAZRO & CO.

1858.
GREAT ATTRACTION
HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
AND TIN-PLATE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Hard Times, we have on hand a very large stock, and intend, as heretofore, to keep the same full and well assorted, and will sell our Goods as low as they possibly can be afforded for CASH. Our stock is well assorted for the
Winter and Spring Trade,
And we shall continue to make additions, and by the opening of navigation, we flatter ourselves, we shall present to the public a stock of Goods superior to all in the Western country.
We are also making arrangements for a full supply of Goods suitable to the Summer Trade, &c.
☞ In addition to the above, we have plans to circulate the above *well founded reports of stock*, as they can depend upon the truth, as there stated.
aug28 NAZRO'S BUILDING.

Ivory Handle Cutlery.
A FULL STOCK of Ivory Handle Cutlery, with and without Forks; also Carvers and Steels, Horn and Cocoa Handle Knives and Forks.

Silver Plated Ware.
SILVER PLATED A. No. 1 quality of Knives and Forks, several handsome patterns. Also, Spoons, Butter Knives, and a handsome Silver Plated Tea Kett, for sale cheap by H. J. NAZRO & CO.

Guns, Pistols, and Trimmings.
A FULL STOCK of Single and Double Barrel Guns, Sharp's Rifles and American Rifles, Colt's Revolvers, and other Revolvers, Powder Flasks, Caps, Gun Trimmings, Wads, &c., for sale by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

Sleigh and Cutter Shoes.
A FULL STOCK of Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes and Cast Steel Cutter Shoes, for sale by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.
jan26

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN RICE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

HAS on HAND, for the SPRING TRADE a full supply of—
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE ZINC LEAD,
PURE SNOW WHITE ZINC,
LINSEED OIL,
BOILED OIL,
RAW AND BOILED OIL, a cheap article, for fences, roofs and barns,
TURPENTINE,
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
WHALE AND ELEPHANT OIL,
SPERM AND LARD OIL,
MACHINE AND TANNERS OIL,
CASTOR AND OLIVE OIL,
95° ALCOHOL, FLETCHER'S,
CAMPHENE, fresh distilled,
BURNING FLUID,
QUININE,
CREAM TARTAR,
EPSOM SALTS,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c.
mar3

MILWAUKEE DRUG WAREHOUSE.
HENRY FESS, JR.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
195 *East Water Street*,

NEATSFOOT OIL, for sale,
HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 175 E. Water st.

WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL, for sale by the barrel or gallon.
HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water St.

5 BBLS PURE CREAM TARTAR, for sale.
HENRY FESS, Jr.

20 KEGS SUP. CARB. SODA, for sale.
H. FESS, Jr., 195 East Water St.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—6 dozen for sale.
HENRY FESS, Jr.,
195 East Water St.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, rec'd and for sale by
HENRY FESS, Jr.,
195 East Water St.

LEFEVRE & GREENE.

APPLE PARER.—Slicer and Corer combined at
LEFEVRE & GREENE'S.
oct8

BRASS, Tinned, Glazed and Porcelain lined *preserving kettles*, at
LEFEVRE & GREENE'S.
oct8

BORING AND MORTICING machines just received by
LEFEVRE & GREENE.
oct8 61 East Water Street.

AN ASSORTMENT of oak tanned, patent stretched *Leather Belting*, at manufacturer's prices, at
LEFEVRE & GREENE'S.
oct8

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
HARRINGTON'S CO.

LINSEED OIL—24 casks Raw and Boiled Co.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
151 East Water st.

TURPENTINE & CAMPHENE—30 bbls.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
154 East Water st.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
151 East Water st.

WINDOW GLASS—5,000 boxes French and American sizes, from 7 by 9, to 88 by 56.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.

PUTTY—in Kegs and Bladders
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—A full stock at the Wisconsin Wholesale Drug Store.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
151 East Water st.

CASTOR OIL—10 Cases Pure East India.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
151 East Water st.

SUPER CARBONATE OF SODA—20 kgs.
CREAM TARTAR—10 bbls.
aug14 HARRINGTON & CO.,
151 East Water st.

FARMS! FARMS!! FARMS!!

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES
—OF—
FIVE TIMBERED LANDS,
From 2½ to 5 Miles from the City.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell or exchange for productive Real Estate in this city, some of the best *Lands* in the vicinity of Milwaukee. Said lands lie upon *good roads*, and can be conveniently divided into *small farms* of 20 or 40 acres each. The soil is of a superior quality, and the timber is of the most valuable varieties, and is worth the price at which the land will be sold. If required, these lands will be sold in lots of 20 acres and upwards.
O. J. CARY,
Corner East Water and Wisconsin sts., Milwaukee.
mar1 6d1m

LUCIUS HART,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN METALS,
4 and 6 Burling Slip, New York.

OFFERS FOR SALE Banca Tin, Straits Tin, Antimony, Spanish and American Lead, Nos. 2 to 6, Copper, Bloom & Bar Tin, and Bar Lead, Babbit Metal, Spelter Solder, Plumber's Solder, &c.
Also BRITTANIA and PLATED WARE, at wholesale and retail.
mar13 d7 d6 m6 MF

RAILROADS.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

GREAT WINTER ROUTE!
—TO—
LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.
Money, Distance, and Twenty-Four Hours Time Saved over any other Route.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run, until further notice, between Milwaukee, Hartford, Horicon, Lake Mills, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Madison, Lisbon and intermediate Stations,
Leaving Milwaukee from Depot, foot of Chestnut St. at 3:45 P. M., arriving at Lisbon at 8:35 P. M.
Leaving Lisbon at 6:37 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 12:25 P. M.; connecting directly with trains upon Chicago & Milwaukee R.R. for Chicago and all eastern and southern cities.
Passengers by this route to La Crosse and all points on the Mississippi River North, save 90 miles in distance and 80 hours time, and those for St. Paul, by taking the Stage Route from Lisbon by Tomah, Black River Falls, Sauk Prairie, Menomonie, Prescott and Hudson, save 120 miles in distance and 40 hours time, over any other Route traveled.
EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.
Milwaukee, Nov. 15th, 1858. jan1

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

OPEN TO DURAND!
ON and after Monday, Jan. 11th, 1858, trains will run as follows:
GOING WEST.
Leave Racine—Freight and Accommodation 8:15 A. M.
" " —Passenger 4:00 P. M.
GOING EAST.
Leave Beloit—Passenger train, 6:00 A. M.
Leave Durand—Freight and Acc., 7:45 A. M.
6 A. M. Train from Beloit connects at Racine with morning train on Lake shore R. R. for Milwaukee and Chicago; at Clinton with the morning trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.
4:00 P. M. Train from Racine takes passengers from Milwaukee by the afternoon train on the Lake Shore R. R.; and at Clinton passengers from Chicago by the afternoon train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.
STAGES
Connect at Durand for Freeport; at Burlington, for Rochester and Waterford; at Springfield for Geneva.
Freight forward with despatch.
JOSEPH MARKS, Superintendent.
Racine, Jan. 9th, 1858. jan18

1857. Winter Arrangement. 1858.
VIA. MICHIGAN CENTRAL
AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE Michigan Central Depot, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 7.20 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5.45 A. M.; Albany 5.30 P. M.; New York 12 at night; Philadelphia 11.40 P. M.
7.45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.
8.45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 7.20 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 10.30 P. M.; New York 6.50 P. M.; Boston 12 at night.
6.45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati 7 A. M.; Indianapolis 4 P. M.
Only one train on Sunday at 8.45 P. M.
8 A. M. and 8.45 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with Grand Trunk Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
☞ Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.
H. N. RICE, Sup't.
H. J. STALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent. dec24

1857. Winter Arrangement. 1858.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO
Merchants, Forwarders, Steamboat Owners, etc.

BUFFALO to SAGINAW,	14	HOURS.
" " SAULT ST. MARIE,	24	"
" " GREEN BAY,	36	"
" " MILWAUKEE,	40	"

ALL THIS WILL BE DONE NEXT SUMMER

THE BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY will be open from Buffalo to Goderich Harbor, on Lake Huron, about Christmas next.
The merchants of Milwaukee and points North-West, Fred. St Agents and owners of Steamboats, are requested to make preparations for this new, cheap and direct route
Between the Northwest and Buffalo.
☞ Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, the Western Agent, Detroit, Michigan, or to the undersigned.
H. H. BARLOW,
Managing Director Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway
Brantford Canada.
sep24 d6 3m

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE EXPRESS.

GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS CO.
OFFICES—8 Spring St., Milwaukee, and 27 La Salle st., Chicago.
WILL receive and Forward Express matter between Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan and Chicago.
Particular attention paid to filling Orders and making Purchases of goods, and will advance the Purchase Money.
J. HOLTON, Agent.
A. TEMPLETON, Superintendent.
oct30 d1 year12.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
UNDERTAKER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)
Corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets,
IS PREPARED to furnish Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany and all other Coffins, Shrouds, Caps, Gloves, and all other articles pertaining to the business of an Undertaker. An office of the "Forest Home Cemetery" is kept here, and parties will be taken out to view the ground free of charge.
I shall always be prepared to furnish a Hearse and Carriages on reasonable terms, and can be found at my place of business any hour of the day or night.
WM. FLEMING.
Milwaukee, August 4, 1856.

Wm. has fully recommend Mr. FLEMING to the public as a faithful industrious man, and every way competent to the charge of the Undertaking business.
aug13 d2 3m
SEAMAN & WING.

GEO. DYER & CO.,
136 EAST WATER STREET,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings,

HAVE ON HAND an extensive and well selected stock of goods in the above line, which they offer to the trade at as low prices as such goods can be purchased in the west.
One of the firm resides in New York City, and we have facilities for the manufacture and purchase of all goods in our line that cannot be excelled.
We are constantly receiving additions to our stock, and it is our intention to be able at all times to complete any order for Saddlery or Carriage Trimmings in a manner that will give satisfaction.
1y2-118-y

JOHN OGDEN.
Manufacturer and dealer in
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Repository on Spring (between 2d and 3rd) St.
HAS on hand a large Stock of Carriages, Eastern and home manufactory. Also, Buggies, Rubbs, Boat Seats, Sleds, Bellows, Bows &c., which he will sell on reasonable Terms.
Persons wanting to obtain any of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing otherways.
The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing at the shortest notice. (aug1) JOHN OGDEN.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
THE subscribers offer their services to the public in the above business. They manufacture all kinds of Light Carriages in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials.
All work from this establishment is warrantedto be as good as any obtained elsewhere, and upon as reasonable terms. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
W. & D. DIEDRICH,
Corner of Cedar and West Water Sts.
mar26 d48 d6 y

1,000 Barrels of Green Apples.
I HAVE just received an choice a lot of green apples, of the CHOICEST VARIETIES, as has ever been offered in this market, which I have superintended the packing, and my experience in the fruit business gives me advantage over others, and I can supply those wanting a good article of fruit on advantageous terms, at No. 251 Main street, Milwaukee.
nov18 d6 6m
I. G. GOODRICH.

One Thousand Barrels
GREEN APPLES.
COMPRISING the choicest varieties, that must be sold for cash without regard to cost, at 170 East Water Street, one door north of State Bank Building.
jan8 HARRISON, TUTTLE & CO.

Almanacs for 1858.
THE CHURCH ALMANAC;
Family Christian Almanac;
Farmer's Almanac;
Punch Almanac;
Sam Slick's Almanac;
German Almanac;
Comic Almanacs, a variety of sorts, at
KEMPSHALL'S,
an16 175 East Water Street.

Quinces.
I HAVE a few barrels of nice Quinces, and those who are wanting to preserve any of this delicious fruit must call soon, as they will not last long. No. 251 Main street, Milwaukee.
nov19 d6 6m
I. G. GOODRICH.

PILOT BREAD.
PILOT BREAD and Sweet Crackers just rec'd direct from N. Y., at
JNO. W. LEDYARD'S
Wine and Tea Store, 161 East Water St.

RAILROADS.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

1857-8 1857-8
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 22d, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, DAILY (Except Sundays.)
GOING WEST:
LEAVE MILWAUKEE AT—
9:45 A. M.—Through Train to Prairie du Chien.
4:15 P. M.—Madison & Janesville Accommodation.
LEAVE WHITEWATER AT—
1.10 P. M. and P. 7:25 P. M.
LEAVE MADISON, AT—
3:20 P. M.—Arrives at Prairie du Chien 8:30 P. M.
GOING EAST:
Leave Prairie du Chien at 7:40 A. M.
" Madison at 6:00 A. M. & 12:50 P. M.
" Janesville at 7:00 " 1:10 "
" Brodhead at 12:30 " "
" Whitewater 8:20 " 3:19 "
Arrive at Milwaukee 11:25 " 6:55 "
The 9:45 A. M. Train from Milwaukee carries the
GREAT NORTH-WESTERN U. S. MAIL
And connects at Prairie du Chien with
Daily Lines of Four-Horse Coaches
—FOR—
Lansing,
La crosse,
Dunn's,
Wisconsin,
Fountain City,
Reed's Landing,
St. Paul,
St. Anthony,
PORT SNELLING,
MINNEAPOLIS,
—AND—
ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
☞ Also a line through Northern Iowa, passing Decorah, Rochester and Faribault United States Land Offices to St. Paul.
dec8 WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Winter Arrangement!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
LEAVE MILWAUKEE
1:45 P. M., arrive at Berlin 5:02.
LEAVE BERLIN,
6:20 A. M., arrive at Milwaukee 10:35 P. M.
One Freight Train each way Daily.
jan4 '58 JESPER VLIET, Superintendent.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.
WATERTOWN DIVISION.
OPEN TO COLUMBUS.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1857, and until further notice, a passenger train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second Street, for Pewaukee, Hartland, Fine Lake, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Lowell and Columbus at 3.10 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 6.45 P. M.
Returning, leave Columbus for Milwaukee and intermediate stations at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee 12.15 P. M.
Passengers arriving at Milwaukee by the above plan can make connections with the trains to the North, South or West.
Through tickets can be had at the offices of all connecting roads.
Passengers will please procure tickets before taking seats in the cars.
D. C. FREEMAN,
dec8 Lessee and Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1857,
PASSENGER TRAINS going South, leave Milwaukee at 8.45 A. M., and 8.10 P. M.
PASSENGER TRAINS due at Milwaukee at 12.30 P. M. and 7.25 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., due at 8.30 P. M.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave Chicago at 8.30 A. M., and 3.40 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAIN train leaves Chicago at 8.35 A. M.
C. S. HALL, Sup't M. & O. R. R. Co.
nov26

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD!
THIS New and Direct Route now open to New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all Eastern Cities, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Zanesville, Steubenville, Newark and Wheeling, and all interior towns of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey, &c., making one grand unbroken Rail Road line between
CHICAGO AND THE EAST.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
☞ Passengers wishing to take by this desirable and pleasant Route, should be particular and ask for Tickets by Fort Wayne, avoiding the annoyance of re-checking baggage as by other Routes.
Passengers leave Depot on VAN BUREN ST., daily as follows
8:00 A. M. 8.45 P. M.
With but one change of cars to Pittsburgh.
☞ Passengers arriving in Chicago by this route can, if they desire, have their trunks checked through to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Connecting directly with trains on the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to all Eastern cities. Also, with Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads to New York and Boston.
The route by Fort Wayne will this year be by far the most desirable both from the advantage in point of distance, variety and beauty of the country through which the roads pass, as well as the less frequent changes of cars, and the annoyance of re-checking baggage required by other routes.
Facilities for the transportation of Freight and Live Stock by this route,

MILWAUKEE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS ARE AMONG THE BEST AND MOST PROMINENT IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LINES OF BUSINESS.
mar18d1y G. W. HAWES' COLUMN.

Beef and Pork Packing Establishment.

EDWARD HODDIS,
PACKER OF
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, LARD, TALLOW, &c., &c.,
West Water, near Spring Street,
Milwaukee.....Wisconsin.
jan30.'58d1y

Hardware, - - - - - - Wholesale.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,
Dealers in
Hardware and Agricultural Implements,
No. 81 East Water street, opposite Wisconsin Leather Co

Clothing, - - - - - - Wholesale

SWAFFIELD & RUSSELL,
205 East Water Street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
RUBBER CLOTHING,
At New York Prices.

STEIN BROTHERS & CO.,
BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
In Clothing and Furnishing Goods;
140 East Water Street.
This House is a branch of the largest manufacturing House in the East, and defy in quality and price, ever competition.

H. FR. END & BROTHERS,
No. 170 East Water Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

Dry Goods, - - - Wholesale.

SEXTON, BROTHER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
Always on hand, a full and complete assortment of every description, direct from manufactories, suited to the Western Trade.
Nos. 143 and 135 East Water Street.

Yankee Notions, - - - Wholesale.

HANSEN, WESTERMANN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
YANKEE NOTIONS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
Also, Hosiery and Embroideries, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., &c.,
No. 138 East Water Street, (up Stairs,)
Choice Havana and Domestic Cigars.

Lock Manufactory Establishment.

LOCK MANUFACTURERS.
SCHLUETER & JOHNSON,
Manufacturers of
VAULT DOORS, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK LOCKS.
We would call particular attention to our Double-Acting Combination Locks.
We are permitted to refer especially to the State Bank of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.
Also, to the Marine Bank, Milwaukee,
All of this city.
☞ Bell Hangings, and also Nunciators for Hotels put up neatly and promptly at No. 245 East Water St.

Boots & Shoes, - Wholesale & Retail

ATKINS & STEELE,
Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
147
Sign of the Mammoth Boot
East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Crockery - - Wholesale and Retail

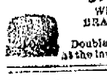
SAYKER, TERRILL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE
Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Japanned, Britanni Willow, Wooden Ware, &c.,
No. 69 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

St. G. ELMORE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
House Furnishing Wares, Lamps, Cornelius' Gas Fixtures and Manufacturers of
LOOKING GLASSES,
Gas and Steam Fitting and Plumbing,
156 EAST WATER STREET.

BLAKE & PERSONS,
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
CHINA, EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE, GAS FIXTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, CUTLERY, &c.
156 East Water Street.

Wines, Brandies and Gins, - Wholesale.

J. W. HOYT,
Wholesale Dealer in Imported
BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUOR &c.,
No. 179 East Water Street,
Double Rectified Whiskey constantly on hand at the lowest rates.



Gloves, Mittens, Bandages, &c. - - Wholesale

EMANUEL SAUER,
Manufacturer of Gloves and Bandages, Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats Caps, Suspenders, Belts, &c.,
No. 86 East Water Street, near Mahler & Wendt.

Trunks and Valises. - - - - - Wholesale.

Isaacson Trunk Manufactory, 102 East Water Street.

JOSIAH R. COCUP,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in Trunks, and Valises. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Furniture Manufactory, - - Wholesale

J. F. BILLINGHAM,
Manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealer in fashionable CABINET WARE, SOFAS, CHAIRS, and Upholstery,
No. 91 Spring st., and 33 West Water St.
Steam Power Factory, No. 177 West Water Street
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers Materials.

SEAMAN & WING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
OF EVERY VARIETY.
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE.—Eastern knock-down work. Rosewood and Mahogany of all kinds. Hardware, Looking Glass Plate, Hair, Cloth and other Coachings, Curled Hair, Springs, Varnishes, Japans and every article required for this manufacture.
Nos. 173 & 174 East Water Street.

Saddlery Hardware & Carriage Trimmings

GEORGE DYER & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS WHIPS, FLY NETS, &C.,
No. 136 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stone Ware Factory - - - Wholesale

J. S. MAXFIELD,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in STONE WARE.
A general Assortment of Ware always on hand from the best Ohio clay. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
Corner of West Water and Clybourn Sts.

Sash Door and Blind Factories.

WISCONSIN PLANING MILL,
NO SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers having made extensive alterations and additions to their machinery, thereby doubling the capacity of their mill, are now prepared to furnish every variety of
PANEL DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, MANTELS, BASE AND MOULDINGS.
Of every size and pattern, and everykind of inside finish for BUILDINGS AND STEAMBOATS.
Shelving for stores, Siding and Flooring constantly on hand.
Scroll sawing done to order.
Orders promptly attended to
marl3d1y W. A. CONWAY & CO.

F. W. & C. HORNING'S
LANING MILL AND SASH FACTORY
Corner of E. Water Street,
Between Mason and Oneida Streets.
Always on hand for sale, Sash Doors and Blinds, also Siding and Flooring. All orders promptly attended to.

Leather Manufactory - - - Wholesale.

WISCONSIN LEATHER CO.,
80 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Tanners and General Dealers in
HIDES, OIL, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
ATTUS ALLEN. ORL. W. ALLEN. WM. ALLEN. O. WHITCOMB

Camphene. - - - - Wholesale.

J. GOODMAN.
Manufacturers of
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
Also Wholesale Dealer in 98 deg. Alcohol and Spirits Turpentine.

Marble Works.

MILWAUKEE MARBLE WORKS.
H. C. HOFFMAN,
Manufacturers of
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE TABLETOPS AND FOUNTS, &c.
On the most improved and modern designs, of Foreign and American Marble.
No. 68 Spring Street.

Books, Stationery and Paper Hanging.

E. TERRY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
ALSO DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS, BRONZE, BRASS RULE, CARDS COLORED PAPER, &c.
☞ Blank Books made to order.
No. 198 East Water Street.

Agricultural Implements, - Wholesale

VOSE, MITCHELL & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL AND STOVE WAREHOUSE,
84 East Water Street.
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements. Also, dealers in Vose & Co.'s Albany Stoves
☞ Field and Garden Seeds constantly on hand.

S. WEAVER & CO., CHN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DADD & GALLOWAY,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Graining, Marbling and Paper Hanging done in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Shop on the east of Jefferson and Michigan Streets
A. H. DADD. G. GALLOWAY.
jy18'58d1y

JAS. ABRAMS,
LAW AND ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
No. 3 Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.
MR. ABRAMS, recently from Rochester, N.Y., has had many years practical experience in his Profession, and is familiar with the New York Code of practice, which is now the practice of this State—he will give attention also to the business of Counsel and the trial of causes.
marl1e&30d1f

P. BUEGIN
PUMP MAKER.
HAS REMOVED from Market street, 5th Ward to North Water street, 1st Ward, between Main and Market streets, opposite the Mills—is now ready to make Pumps for Wells, Ships, etc., Water Pipes for Corporations, etc., and to do any work in this line to order and on the shortest notice.
☞ Ship Pumps constantly on hand, Pump Boxes of all sizes, and other Pump Materials, which I will sell at the lowest prices.
mar18d4d1y

OTIS FIELD & CO.
Manufacturers of State-Bed Mechanical Cushion
BILLIARD TABLES,
No. 80 Chicago Street, Milwaukee,
A LARGE SUPPLY, of all Kinds of Trimmings, French Cue Tips, Clues, Cue Wax, Cue Gunners, Balls, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Samples of all the above can at OTIS FIELD'S BILLIARD SALOON, in Martin's Block. june17-s915-d1f

HOWELL & MILLERD,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.
J. S. HOWELL. [feb28s194-d1f] N. A. MILLERD.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF,
SOAP AND CANDLES,
West Water Street, near the St. & M. R. R. depot,
MILWAUKEE.

A. W. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 5 Albany Buildings,
MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WIS.
jy30d1866dly

SMITH S. WILKINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PRAIRIE DU SAC, SAUK CO.....WISCONSIN
☞ Particular attention given to collecting debts arising taxes, &c.
nov21d1m

HOOKER & WEEKS.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OFFICE, NO. BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Michigan and Main Streets.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
G. G. HOOKER. G. A. WEEKS
[jan16s65d1y

CHARLES S. BELL,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ROOM NO. 8, LAND'S BLOCK.
jan19-649-d1y.

WINFIELD SMITH. EDWARD SALOMON
SMITH & SALOMON,
LAWYERS,
No. 4 Kneeland's Block, East Water St.,
MILWAUKEE.
dec11a195d1y

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Milwaukee, January 1st, 1856. feb9d1y

BROWN & ODELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in "Albany Block," Michigan st. apr22

ELLIS & BRIGGS,
Attorneys at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin St.
Chas. K. Ellis. [de14] Jerome B. Briggs

EMMONS & VAN DYKE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office 261 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin St., in Martin's Block.
Norman J. Emmons. [aug2] John H. Van Dyke.

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT
MADAME HAYDEN,
LATE OF BOSTON, has taken rooms No. 856 Milwaukee Street, where she can be consulted on all cases of sickness; also, the Past, Present and Future.
☞ Hours from 9 A.M. until 8 P.M.
sep16d14d1y

VAN SCHAICK & SCHOONMAKER,
SUCCESSORS TO CHASE & WATKINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF QUICK LIME.
BUILDERS and others using Lime will find it to their advantage to call at our office.
my27s792-d1f WEST WATER ST. below Spring St.

MARSHALL & PEVERLY
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
19 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE.
oct14'49d1w

A. J. CLARKE & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
A. J. CLARK—A. FEUCHTWANZER,
OFFICE, No. 11, Kneeland's Block
217 EAST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee, - - - Wisconsin.
sep10-d1y-6384.

T. THOMAS,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR
Architect and Draughtsman,
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.
LANDS SURVEYED, Platted, divided into Lots, &c., and all other things in his line executed with accuracy and on reasonable terms. Notary Public.
Office, No. 15 Newhall House, Main Street,
dec16'57d6t

H. C. HOWRY,
AGENT for Chicago Bag and Menasha Pail and Tub Manufactories—Planchester Scales always on hand. All kinds of Commission business promptly attended to.
Office with Cole, Bradley & Co., No. 212 West Water Street.
nov21d1y

LEE & KINNAIRD,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS,
M'GREGOR, IOWA.
O. C. LEE, apr22-1y. JNO. H. KINNAIRD.

HENRY WILD & CO.,
LAND AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 228 EAST WATER STREET,
In the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Bridge Brothers,
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, SPECIE AND CURRENT MONEY.
☞ Interest allowed on special deposits. Notes, Mortgages, etc., purchased and negotiated. Collections made and promptly remitted.
sept4.

E. ST. JULIEN COX,
LAW, LOAN & LAND OFFICE,
ST. PETER,
NICOLLET COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
feb20-s921-d&wtf

D. UPMAN & SON,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
WINONA, MINNESOTA,
DEALERS in Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, and Land Warrants. Collections made and promptly remitted; loans negotiated on real estate and other securities.
Also several thousand acres of desirable farming lands great bargains.
D. UPMAN ly8-f61-6m H. D. UPMAN.

CHARLES LORENZEN,
MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & COMMISSIONER,
Notary Public, &c.
dec31'57d1y

COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin.
A. L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, E. W. KEYES.
aug9

R. N. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, No. 5 Albany Block,
MICHIGAN ST.....MILWAUKEE
nov21d1m

MARTIN L. KINSHALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin.
my31-1yr

BROOKS & STEVENSON,
Portrait and Landscape PAINTERS.
STUDIO, CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STREET,
Over Van Cott's.
dec1d179d1y

AMERICAN HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Board, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Day.
STEARNS & STILES.
Milwaukee, Dec. 1st, 1857. jan15'58d6m

JOHN KARST,
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER,
ILLUSTRATIONS for books and papers, Views of Buildings, Portraits, Autographs, Show Bills, Labels Seals, etc., executed in the first style of the art at the North Western Type Foundry.
v4-f95-d1f JOHN KARST.

HERBERT REED,
GARDENER AND FLORIST,
"Sunny Side," cor. Twelfth and Cedar Sts.
WILL ATTEND to all business in his line that may be entrusted to him. As I shall go East in the Spring to purchase Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Green House Plants, &c., I hope all who are in want of such articles will send in their orders as soon as possible.
Milwaukee, Dec. 21, 1857.

BUTTER, BUTTER,
MATTESON & FISHCK.

INSTRUCTION.

Milwaukee Commercial College
212 and 214 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.
THIS Institution, the oldest in the State, and incorporated by the Legislature, is now in the most complete working order, with superior advantages. Every facility is here enjoyed by students for the perfecting of a sound and thorough commercial education, qualifying them to fill the most important and lucrative positions in any and all departments of business.
THE COMMERCIAL COURSE;
Comprises Book-Keeping (in Double Entry in its various forms, as adapted to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Custom House, Banking, Railroading, in stock partnership and compound Company business, Commercial Calculations in per centage, Exchange, Bank and Regular Discounts, Averaging, Accounts by simple and compound Equations, &c., according to the most approved methods; Commercial Correspondence, including Account sales, Account Currents, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c.
A thorough business education in this Institution can be completed in from eight to twelve weeks. As there are no vacations in this College, gentlemen can enter at any time throughout the year.
Diplomas awarded to graduates, under seal.
Terms for full Course, including Penmanship, $40.
Merchants and other business men are informed that, at any time, by a few days' notice, they can be supplied with competent accountants, and young men will be assisted in procuring situations when desired.
For further particulars, address the Proprietors,
feb26g12d1w&1y BAWLES & LINCOLN.

Wisconsin State Mercantile College
THE ONLY COLLEGE IN THE WEST
WHERE a complete education in Book-Keeping and Surveying is attainable. All the varieties introduced in the best Mercantile and Geodetic Schools of Great Britain and the United States are taught, with numerous novelties, by a corps of teachers and lecturers of the first distinction.
☞ The departments of Bank and Railroad Business alone are cheap at the price charged for the entire Book-Keeping Course.
FEES "TO SUIT THE TIMES."
Every branch of Book Keeping, with Penmanship,.....$30
Calculations, Correspondence, &c.,.....30
Land Surveying and Civil Engineering,.....40
Salomian Penmanship, distinguished among its rivals for superior elegance, rapidity of acquisition, and general usefulness,.....10
For a Catalogue of the eminent advantages enjoyed at this College, apply to the President.
☞ College Hall one in Juneau Block.
dec9s97y S. H. SALOM.

THE WISCONSIN SEMINARY,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for
YOUNG LADIES,
MADISON, ...WISCONSIN
Was opened Monday, January 4th.
PRINCIPALS—MR. AND MRS. W. BRISBANE.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition in English, French, Greek, Latin, Drawing, Music and Needlework, ($200 per annum,.....$
(Payable per Session in Advance.)
☞ TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS, (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
Primary Department, per session of 18 weeks,...$ 5 00
Junior Department, do do ...10 00
Senior Department, do do ...12 00
☞ Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals. ☞ Wanted, a resident French Teacher.
feb26s99d1f

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT OCONOMOWOC.
THIS INSTITUTION, founded under the auspices of the Bishop and Convention of the Diocese of Wisconsin, is now open for the reception of pupils. It is under the charge of Rev. Dr. Wilmer Dayton, Rector and Mrs. C. L. Mason and Daughters, as Principal and Associate Teachers. The situation is pleasant and healthful, the course of instruction thorough, the Discipline that of a Christian Family and the terms moderate. For further information apply to the Rector, or Principal, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.
march6-s875-1y.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Great Reduction of Fare to Europe.

FROM NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.		TO NEW YORK FROM SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.	
First cabin,	$80	First cabin,	$100
Second cabin,	50	Second cabin,	65
Steerage,	30	Steerage,	40

In the first class paddle wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,000 tons, Edward Oswald, commander, sail from pier No. 3 North river, at noon precisely, carrying the United States mail, viz:

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.	DUE IN SOUTHAMPTON.	DUE IN HAVRE.	DUE IN BREMEN FOR NEW YORK.
Ariel, Saturday, March 20.	April 17.		April 21.
North Star, " April 17.	May 15.		May 19.
Ariel, " May 15.	June 19.		June 18.
North Star, " June 12.	July 10.		July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
mar3s249-2m No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. S. Lefevre, master, will sail with the mails—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 8	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin $100 and $120. Second cabin $80, and $90. Third class $40.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
mar9s246d1apr21

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Splendid & Powerful Steamers.
EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, Wm. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW YORK, 2150 tons, Wm. MCMILLAN, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1900 tons, DAVID GOODWIN, "
Are appointed to sail

FROM GLASGOW.
NEW YORK, 13th February.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 3d March.
EDINBURGH, 17th March.

FROM NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Saturday, 13th March, at 12 o'clock noon.
GLASGOW, Wednesday, 31st March, " do " do
EDINBURGH, Wednesday, 14th April, do do

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW, First Class.....16 guineas. Steerage found with cooked provisions, $	FROM NEW YORK, First Class.....$75.00 Steerage, found with cooked provisions, 30 00

Children under 14 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, $5.
Return tickets, available within six months, by any Steamers of this line—
First class.....$140
Third class.....70
An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.
For passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG,
17 Broadway, New York.
Or to L. J. HIGBY,
dec26'57s6m6m West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Crosbey & Co's Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
N. YORK, LONDON & BREMEN.
THE MAGNIFICENT BRITISH STEAMSHIPS
QUEEN of the South, Captain Reed, 2,221 tons burthen
INDIANA..... " Baker, 2,864 " "
ARGO..... " Benson, 2,816 " "
JASON..... " Britton, 2,587 " "
Owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New York every Alternate Wednesday, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails or England and France.—They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.—
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, $80; Second Cabin $50; Steerage $30.
The steamship Indiana will sail from New York on Wednesday the 30th Sept., and be succeeded by the Argo Oct. 14th, and Jason Oct. 28th.
For freight or passage apply to O. H. SAND,
may21-s765-1yrodW 11 South William St., N. Y.

LIVERPOOL, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP CO
THE splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, February 18th.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, March 4th.
KANGAROO, Capt. Jeffrey, Thursday, March 18th.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, April 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, April 15.
From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.
Fare from New York, Cabin $75, Third Class $30.
" Liverpool, Cabin $100, $35 and $40. Third Class $45.
These Steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.
Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. G. Dale, 13 Broadway, N. Y., Isabel & Corin, 177 Broadway, N. Y., or
C. RYDERSDORFF & CO., Milwaukee.
Passage certificates by first class sailing packets between New York and Europe, also drafts sold by the above. feb11-s901-d1f

LIQUORS, CIGARS.

O. KLEINSTEUBER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
French, German and Spanish
WINES,
ROCHELLE & COGNAC BRANDIES,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND GRADES.
ARE the only Rectifiers of RYE WHISKEY, a superior article, which nobody can imitate—Are the Agents for Wisconsin and the North West, of Victor Secondat Oliver's "superior Champagne, marked "ORIENT," also for the well-known brand of Delbeck Champagne. They have constantly on hand a very choice, and old

Monongahela and Rye Whisky!
Rich they offer in quantities to suit purchasers.
Barclay, Perkins & Co's London Porter,
Irish and Scotch Whisky;
Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, and Arrack;
Fyfe's Absynthine;
Spanish Bitters;
Holland Gin, &c., &c., constantly on hand and daily receiving.
Brick Store, No. 317 East Water Street,
feb9d1dly O. KLEINSTEUBER & CO.

HIGH WINES! HIGH WINES!
100 BBLS. HIGH WINES in store and for sale by
P. B. MILES & CO.
N. B.—We are Agents for the sale of High Wines received direct from the manufacturers in Peoria and St. Louis, and shall be able to supply the trade regularly, and at prices much to their advantage.
feb1

SPANGENBERG & FINCK,
SUCCESSORS TO
TITUS FERNOW,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MICHIGAN STREETS,
In Albany Building,
OPPOSITE NEWHALL HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE WIS.
jy21f118-1y.

PHILIP DALEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, OYSTERS, &C.,
FERRY STREET,
Walker's Point, Milwaukee
A few doors North of Hawkins' House.
mar28d61y

REMOVAL!
BRENNEKE & FRERICHS,
IMPORTERS OF SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK FROM
237 EAST WATER STREET,
TO THE
South West Corner of Main & Wisconsin STREETS,
WHERE THEY OFFER FOR SALE, AT
Wholesale and Retail
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Havana, Principe and Domestic Segars.
LEAF, SMOKING TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
—ALSO—
THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS OF
Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
jan6'58-d1f

MORSE & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO ELIOT BROS.
NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE
CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
THE public are respectfully solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hatshop.
W. S. MORSE. [dec9-2774-d1y] LEVI MORSE.

BEEF, PORK, ETC.

PORK, BEEF, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, TONGUES, &c.
IN STORE, FOR SALE
200 barrels HEAVY MESS PORK,
100 " PRIME MESS PORK,
250 " MESS PORK,
50 " LEAF LARD, and 50 bbls.
75 ½ bbls BONELESS HAMS,
50 " PORK AND BEEF, for family use,
25,000 lbs HAMS,
5,000 lbs DRIED BEEF,
1,500 BEEF TONGUES,
nov11. LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
A FRESH LOT of Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, just from Smoke House, of our own curing, for sale at low prices.
jan6d LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

IN STORE, FOR SALE.
MESS PORK;
Mess Beef,
Family Beef, in half bbls;
Lard, in bbls and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked;
Bacon Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Tallow, Grease, &c. &c.
JOHN PLUMBE, 210 WEST WATER St.
jan20'58d1y

20 BBLS. LEAF LARD, very nice, for sale by F. B. MILES & CO.,
feb1 No. 2 East Water st.

GROCERIES.

W. N. SINCLAIR. A. GUNNISON
SINCLAIR & GUNNISON,
(SUCCESSORS TO YOUNG & SINCLAIR,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Glass, Glass Ware, Nails, Putty, &c.
Also, Agents for Knapp & Carter's Hot Pressed Iron Nails.
No. 240 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WISCONSIN.
jan81-d1y

100 BBLS extra No. 1 Lard Oil.
200 boxes Ohio Pearl Starch. On consignment.
sep24 PATTON & WILLIAMS.

CORN
1,100 BUSHELS for sale to close consignment.
aug19 ELMORE BROTHERS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

COLLINGBOURNE'S,
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR
WALL PAPERS,
Paints, Brushes and Artists' Colors
FIRST CLASS
PAINTERS & PAPER HANGERS,
267 MAIN STREET, MIL.
sep1s-d1y

J. J. MCGRATH. T. PANCH.
J. J. M'GRATH & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS,
ARE NOW opening the largest and best stock ever offered in Milwaukee, manufactured to our order for the Summer and Fall Trade of 1857.
PAPER HANGINGS!!
Of every style, quality and price.
BORDERS,
FIRE BOARD PRINTS,
VIEWS,
STATUARY ORNAMENTS
MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
DECORATIONS!
To suit all styles of Architecture for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Banks, Offices, etc., etc.
DECORATING AND PAPER HANGING, in all its branches. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
WINDOW SHADES.
Of every description. Hollands of all widths and colors for shades, suitable for private dwelling, stores, saloons offices, etc., etc.
☞ Windows measured. Shades painted, lettered and put up to order on short notice.
J. J. M'GRATH & CO.,
21 Wisconsin street, Mil.
sep11

SHADES! SHADES!
J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
WINDOW SHADE
MANUFACTURERS.
21 WISCONSIN STREET.
WHERE they may be found Shade Fixtures, Holland Tassels, Cords etc., of every description. Shades made to order and hung on short notice.
J. J. McGRATH & Co.
J. J. McGrath, Paper Hanger. T. Yapp, Shade Painter.
ce9d1

DENTAL DEPOT.
ORUM & ARMSTRONG'S,
Wardle & Stockton's Gum, Plain, and Pivot Teeth
ABBY & SONS, SARRETT'S
ORUM & ARMSTRONG'S, and WEEDER BRO'S Gold and Tin Foil and Dentists' stock of every description Turning Lathes, Head Rests, &c., for sale by
J. H. TESCH, Druggist,
No. 5 Spring Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
jan7-s69-y

Old Newspapers.
WE want to purchase a couple of tons of sixes and eights. Pay must be in advance.
SCOGGAN & MCNAB
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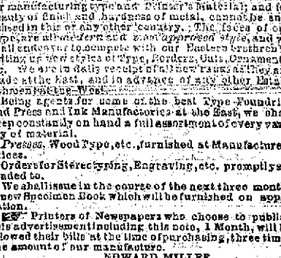
HARDWARE.

H. W. GOODRICH & CO.,
225
EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
A. C. BARSTOW'S
SPIRAL HOT AIR FURNACES,
Patent Heaters, Ranges, Stoves.
TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
may4-d63dly

SMITH, SENFTLEBEN & CO.,
PRACTICAL
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
291 East Water St., Milwaukee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GAS AND STEAM PIPES,
LAP WELDED BOILER FLUES,
GAS, STEAM AND WATER COCKS,
GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES,
GUAGE COCKS,
STEAM GUAGES,
OIL CUPS, &c., &c
ALWAYS ON HAND,
A large assortment of
GAS FIXTURES!
Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest price. nov12.

RICHARDSON & GRAY,
AIR WARMING
AND
VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
WISCONSIN ST., UNDER YOUNG'S HALL



BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces for heating Churches, Stores, Public and Private Buildings; to burn wood or coal. Parlor Grates and Stoves. Cooking Ranges, Hot Air Registers and Ventilators. may6

C. & P. MELLUS,
358 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Mechanics, Tools, Nails, Files, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL SAWS.
Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of large CIRCULAR SAWS.
OLD FILES RE-CUT.
All Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention. All kinds of saws repaired at short notice.
mar9s433-d1y

NOTHING

IS SO APPROPRIATE FOR A
NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
AS A
SETT OF CUTLERY!
The best that are made can be found at
J. HARDY'S,
Opposite the Walker House, Mil.
dec30-

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLER & STARR'S
NORTH-WESTERN
Type, Stereotype & Electrotype Foundry,
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
Corner of West Water & Spring Streets,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Having completed our arrangements for the above business in this city, we would invite the co-operation of the printers of this and surrounding States in behalf of our facilities for furnishing Printing Materials, combining for manufacturing type and Printer's Material; and for beauty of finish and hardness of metal, cannot be surpassed in the or any other country. The fonts of our type consist wholly of new and fashionable styles, and shall endeavor to compete with our Eastern brethren in setting up new styles of Type, Borders, Cuts, Ornaments, &c. We are in daily receipt of the latest fashions and patterns of the East, and a large variety of nine Job Presses of the latest and most approved pattern, from the Northern Press Manufactory.
Being agents for some of the best Type Foundries and Press and Ink Manufactories at the East, we shall keep constantly on hand a full assortment of every variety of material.
Presses, Wood Type, etc., furnished at Manufacturers prices.
Orders for Stereotyping, Engraving, etc., promptly attended to.
We shall issue in the course of the next three months a new Specimen Book which will be furnished on application.
☞ Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement including this note, 1 Month, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing, three times the amount of our manufactory.
EDWARD MILLER,
Late of Albany, N. Y.
H. A. STARR,
Late of Starrs' Printing Office.
Milwaukee, May 1st, 1857. may4-d65d1y.

THE LAKE SIDE WATER CURE,
AT MADISON, WISCONSIN,
IS NOW under the full control of Dr. S. M. LANDIS, from Philadelphia, Pa., and is ready for Hygienic Baths and Patients. The Electro-Chemical Baths and numerous curative adjuncts have been introduced—Address as above, enclosing a stamp.
REFERENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29, 1858.
We, the undersigned, have known Dr. S. M. LANDIS for a number of years, and having personally been under his medical treatment, do most cheerfully recommend him to the public confidence as a scientific, successful and able practitioner of the "Healing Art," as acknowledged by progressive Water Cure and Hygienic Physicians.
We equally deem him worthy of public appreciation wherever he goes, and we much regret his loss as a Phys